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THE PRINCE'S PROGRESS.

Return to St. John from Fredericton---Departure for Hantsport.

DOINGS AT HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN.

PROGRAMME OF THE TOUR THROUGH CANADA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The ball at Fredericton last night was well attended. The Prince danced every dance until 2 o'clock in the morning, first with the Governor's lady and daughter, and then with other ladies. He expressed himself as highly pleased with the New-Brunswick ladies.

He left Fredericton on board the *Forest Queen* at 8 o'clock this morning, but was delayed half an hour by the fog, during which he gave a prize to some Indian canoes for a race, which was a very exciting one. The Indians presented him with a canoe, a set of paddles and a spear, which were accepted.

He arrived here at 2 o'clock, landing in a part of the city called Carleton, which was decorated with triumphal arches. The people unharnessed the horses and drew his carriage through the streets. He subsequently embarked on board the *Styx* for Hantsport.

The Prince on the steamer to-day was very affable —conversing with the passengers and borrowing books from them. He indulges in the habit of smoking cigars. H.

THE PRINCE AT HALIFAX.

Levee at the Government House—Presentation of Addresses—Grand Regatta—Sports of the Tars—Dinner at the Governor's House, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Aug. 1, 1860.

The Prince of Wales held a *levée* this morning at 11 o'clock. I presented myself at Government House punctually at the hour, but found a crowd of people before me. After some delay, we made our way through the doorway, which was crush number one. In the vestibule we each gave a card to an orderly, and, turning to the left, passed into a large reception room—the first of a suite. This apartment was speedily filled, indeed crammed with people of all kinds—officers of the army and navy, Grand Masters and other Grand Lodge officers of the Masonic Fraternity, Judges and members of the Bar, clergymen of various sects, &c., &c. Some few of these found seats; the greater part, however, had to stand, and this, in a stifling atmosphere was by no means pleasant. In this room was crush number two. Next a door opened at the further end of this apartment, and we passed into a second room, of smaller size, in getting into and out of which were crushes four and five. Crush number six, in the third room of the suite, was not so oppressive, and at the further end of this stood an *aide-de-camp* of the Governor's, who allowed parties of six to pass into the fourth apartment. Going through this, we had time to breathe a little more freely, but anxious to get the ceremony over, I was making my way into the fifth, where the Prince was, when I was stopped at the door by another officer in scarlet, and had to present my card again. While drawing it from my card case, I had time to look at the arrangement of the Prince's reception chamber. His Royal Highness stood on a raised dais; a throne behind him and a crown above his head. On his right were Lord ST. GERMAINS and the Duke of NEWCASTLE, on his left Lord MULGRAVE and Major-Gen. BRUCE. To approach the Prince we had to pass through a lane of red-coated officers, aids, colonels and others The first of these officers, taking my card, called ou my name and passed my card to the next. I followed the pasteboard and heard my name repeated as it was handed to each official in succession, until finally Lord ST. GERMAINS announced me to the Prince. His Royal Highness and I bowed to each other simultaneously, and I passed off the scene, as a hundred had just done before me and as nearly a thousand more did after me. Outside the door was a stand, with an elegantly bound book upon it, at the top of the gilded page of which was printed, "His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales." In this we were all expected to inscribe our names, and, after crush No. 7, I succeeded in doing so. Everybody who went to the *levée* was, of course, in full dress. Numbers were in attendance who never were at Government House before, and never will be again. No introduction was needed, and although there were the formalities I have described, I think it cannot be said that there was any unnecessary stiffness about the affair. I should not omit to say that, at the *levée*, several addresses from the Masonic Lodges, the Anglican and Presbyterian Synods, &c., were presented. His Royal Highness intends to reply to them by one general address.

The finest regattas in the world, not excepting even the British islands, are those of the maritime provinces of British North America, and those at Halifax even outstrip those at St. Johns, New-Brunswick. The regatta, to-day, was pronounced by residents to be inferior to many which they had previously witnessed. But to strangers it was a sight worth going many miles to see. Dozens of yachts, and dozens of row-boats of every kind, from the line of battle ship's launch to the sloop's dingy were scattered in every direction over the waters of the harbor. More than two thousand people must have been afloat, in open boats, during the greater part of the day—sometimes gathering together into small fleets, which seemed like floating islands. It was a great day, not only for the city population but for the sailors of the Prince's fleet, who, having finished coaling and got their ships in order again, were allowed a holiday. Some detachments were allowed to leave their ships and have a frolic, and these, whether properly or not, are called liberty men. The tars arrayed themselves in the most fantastic costumes—some dressed themselves in female apparel, others represented harlequins, others still Indians, while many made cocked hats of paper, painted their faces, or otherwise disguised themselves. A company of these jolly fellows got on a raft, which they paddled along with shovels, and another squad manned some boats which they persisted in rowing stern foremost. Some sailors rigged up a long spar, which they made to project some twenty feet or more from the wharf over the water. This they greased thoroughly, and tied a pig in a barrel at the end, which was to become the property of the man who should walk out to the end, open the barrel and cut the brute's throat.

At about 1½ o'clock, the Prince, having finished holding his *levée*, drove down to the dock-yard, and visited the *Nile*, where he was entertained at lunch. Of course, the inevitable salute of 21 guns from each ship in the harbor greeted him as he was on his way from *terra firma* to the flag-ship, and the men on the vessels manned the yards. After staying on board the *Nile* for some time, he went to his own rooms on the *Hero*, doffed his uniform of Colonel, and dressed in plain clothes. Then he left the ship, in the Captain's gig, along with several officers of the Navy and the whole of his suite, and was rowed about the harbor to witness the regatta. My boat happened to be close by the greased pole, when the Prince's came along, and I consequently had a capital view of the exercises performed upon it, and of the way in which His Royal Highness enjoyed the ludicrous sight. Some of the contestants for the prize walked slowly along the pole, and would advance a foot or two before appearing shaky, but then they would lose their balance and plunge into the water beneath. Others started with a rush, and would get half way out before slipping, when they too would resign themselves to their fate. Swimming to the stairs, each man would mount and try again, and each time a sailor fell, the crowd would laugh heartily, especially when the catastrophe happened awkwardly. The Prince seemed to enjoy the fun immensely, as did also the Duke and the two Earls who were with him. After watching the various sports which were in progress for a short time, the Prince went on board the *Valorous*, and, attended by nearly fifty yachts, ascended the harbor into Bedford Basin, a great interior sheet of water, where all the navies in the world might ride at anchor. At the head of the Basin are the ruins of a lodge formerly occupied by the Prince's grandfather, the Duke of KENT. Here His Royal Highness and suite landed, and enjoyed themselves on shore for some time, inspecting the interesting locality. While the *Valorous* was in the basin, the race between the boats of the *Nile* and the *Ariadne*, the *Flying Fish* and *Cossack*, were in progress, and contributed much to the amusement of the assemblage. One impromptu race was contested, which is worth mentioning. Dr. RAWLINGS, one of our party, well known to the New-Yorkers, offered a prize to be rowed for by the pinnaces of the *Ariadne* and *Nile*. Sixteen brave fellows at the oars of each pinnace, with a coxswain at the rudder, made the boats fly through the water with a rush distinctly audible half a mile away, and the race, which was one of the best-contested of the whole, was finally won by the *Ariadne's* crew, by about a boat's length.

It was now sundown, when the Prince, in the *Valorous*, returned to the town amid the salutes from all the ships in port. All the boats of all the men-of-war accompanied his barge to the wharf, and all the yachts and row-boats which are near, joined in the beautiful procession. The sky was then suffused with those soft and mellow tints of color which are only to be witnessed to perfection on this Continent—some of the hills were tipped with light, the valleys were all thrown into deep shade, a white cloud of sulphurous smoke was slowly drifting in a mass to windward, the black hulls of the men-of-war were set off the more distinctly for the contrast, the measured dash of the oars of many boats into the deep blue water of the basin was almost musical in cadence, and, brightest feature in the whole, was the Prince's barge leading the van of the miniature fleet—the gorgeous standard at its prow illumined by the rays of the setting sun.

A dinner at the Governor's house in the evening, and fireworks, concluded the Prince's visit to Halifax. Of course the most enthusiastic in his praises are the niece of Mr. YOUNG, the daughter of Mayor CAMPBELL, the daughter of the American Consul, Mr. PILLSBURY, and other ladies with whom he danced. I hear no one, however, who is even lukewarm in praise of his intelligent, affable and courteous demeanor.

It is the Prince's intention to leaving Halifax at 7 o'clock to-morrow noon by rail for Windsor and Annsport. At the latter place he will embark for St. John in the *Styx*, a small ship belonging to Admiral MILNE's squadron. The *Hero*, *Andre* and *Flying Fish* will proceed, meanwhile, to Pictou, where His Royal Highness will go to meet them. He will embark there in the *Hero*, and, the *Flying Fish* being left behind for a time, the Prince's ship and the *Ariadne* will steer for Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Is and, and then for Gaspe, Canada, where the Governor-General of British North America, Sir EDMUND HEAD, and the Canadian Ministers on the Canadian Government steamer *Lady Head*, will meet the visitors and welcome them to Canada. The *Hero* and *Ariadne* will then be escorted by the *Lady Head* up to the Saguenay, which they will all ascend, and on one of the branches of which (preserved specially for the purpose,) a lodge has been built for the Prince, from which he may sally at his ease and have a few casts for salmon. In due time the fleet will make for Quebec, arriving there probably on the 18th. There is some doubt, at present, whether the *Flying Fish* will be taken to Montreal, but as she can be lightened to 18 feet, it is probable she may succeed in reaching that point. None of the other vessels of the squadron will make the attempt. H.

FROM HALIFAX TO ST. JOHN.

The Last Night in Halifax—Departure for Windsor—The Sail to St. John.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Thursday, Aug. 2, 1860.

The torchlight procession by the Halifax firemen, last evening, deserves some notice. Several hundred men, in red shirts and black trousers, each bearing a blazing torch, went to the Government House, drawing their beautifully-ornamented reels and engines, and formed themselves into a triple circle round about the grounds. There they waved their torches and cheered, after the fashion of American firemen generally. The sight, so familiar to our eyes, was perfectly novel to the Prince and his suite and so delighted him and them that the Duke of NEWCASTLE was ordered to come out in front and thank the men for their display, which he did, calling them splendid-looking fellows.

Halifax was intoxicated with excitement last night and the streets were not deserted during the darkest hours. Extemporized illuminations and transparencies were everywhere put up, and kept blazing until dawn. Then a gun or two summoned a party of the volunteers—artillery and riflemen, the guard of honor—to rise, and take the cars for Windsor. The representatives of the Press had been invited, the previous evening, to go on the Prince's train, in company with the members of the Houses of Parliament, and when we drove to the station, at 7 in the morning, the streets and housetops were thronged. At the station, which was prettily decorated, there was a crowd of carriages and pedestrians, and enthusiastic cheers were given when His Royal Highness arrived. The train consisted of an engine, with the Prince's arms emblazoned on a shield in front, a baggage-car, a car for the Prince, carpeted for the occasion, and decorated inside with magnificent bouquets, two other passenger-cars, in which the privileged were to ride, and a few trucks with carriages. The citadel had saluted when the Prince left the Government House; when the train moved off the fleet did the same, and amid the roar, mingling with the cheers of the crowd and the strains of martial music, the royal *cortège* bid adieu to Halifax.

All along the line, at every little village or road-crossing, we passed groups of people, some with guns which they discharged, others with anvils which they fired off, in imitation of artillery; all with voices which they strained to the utmost in cheering. We ran the 45 miles in an hour and a half—unusually fast traveling in Nova Scotia—and when we reached Windsor we found that a reception had been organized. Although the place is a mere village, platforms were erected for the accommodation of the ladies, and while the partial amphitheatre thus formed was crowded, the hotel called the Clifton House being the centre of it, the Prince came out upon the balcony, attended by his suite, and there received a long address from the county in which Windsor lies, standing in the hot sunshine with exemplary patience while it was read by Rev. Dr. MACAULAY, Principal of the College in the neighborhood. Over the centre of the balcony a canopy, which afforded no protection from the sun, had been thrown, and this was capped with a fine white Prince of Wales plume, and the motto, "Ich Dieu," the meaning of which the general public here don't at all understand, or know whether it be German, Welsh or Sanscrit, but which they, appositely enough, are beginning to inscribe over their doors in token of their anxiety to do all they can. From the balcony there was a good view of the remaining decorations of the place, of two or three pretty triumphal arches, and numbers of graceful festoons thrown across the street, and of the houses, which had been adorned with spruce for the occasion. But it was breakfast time, and the Prince did not wait long to look at these, for, after listening a short minute to the cheers of the crowd and saluting the populace in reply, he went down stairs, leading to table Lady MULGRAVE, who, with her daughter, accompanied the party. Of course, at a *déjeuner à la pour cherre*, in a hotel at so out-of-the-world a place as Windsor, so much state could not be observed as in a palace, so as soon as the Prince and party were rested, those who had been invited to come down on the train with him also found their chairs at the same table. After breakfast, "The Queen" was proposed by Lord MULGRAVE, and received with cheers. In a few seconds, "The Prince Consort" and "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales" were similarly toasted, and then the party retired.

After dressing, they all took carriage and rode to Huntsport, through a very beautiful and fertile country, and there they embarked on board the *Styx*. Our party, returning, took passage on the *Emperor*, soon overhauled the *Styx*, and arrived in St. John before him. H.

THE RECEPTION AT ST. JOHN.

The Prince's Landing at St. John—A Good Speculation—The Levee, Forms and Ceremonies—Illumination in the Evening.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Friday, Aug. 3, 1860.

The *Styx* came into harbor last night and lay here—rather an extraordinary thing for a vessel of the Royal Navy to do, since the Admiralty have an unseasonable horror of this port. At daylight, this morning, the salute was fired by the volunteer artillery, and then the forts began, waking myself and all the other newspaper correspondents from slumber. Rising, and looking into the street, I saw, even at that early hour, numerous groups of people going towards the wharf. This rush continued until 10½ o'clock, when the Prince's standard was lowered from the *Styx's* main masthead, in token that he had left the vessel for the shore, and he soon afterward appeared in his barge at the landing wharf. The place seems to have been well contrived for effect, but a series of rather untoward incidents occurred, which, to my eyes, rather marred the effect of the reception. In the first place a great steamer was moored almost across the line, by which the Prince had to pass from the *Styx* to the wharf, and her captain refused to move her away on any consideration. This prevented most of those on shore from seeing the Prince's boat as it left his ship. In the next place, on each side of the wharf, they had stages erected, built as a speculation by the owner of the quay. These were only two-thirds filled, the seats at the ends being unoccupied, so that the first thing the Prince saw on landing in New-Brunswick, was a beggarly array of empty benches. Then the Lieut.-Governor, Sir J. MANNERS SUTTON, met the Prince on the landing-stage or scow, which was afloat, and therefore hardly a part of New-Brunswick at all. But this was a minor mistake. A far graver one was, that the crowd, although they cheered lustily, when the Prince landed, forebore to manifest the slightest feeling as he was passing up the street—curiosity overcoming enthusiasm. The fact is, the people did not know that cheering was at all a necessary thing, and so the Prince drove up in solemn silence.

The arches were unquestionably very fine, and their mottoes very appropriate. "Welcome to New-Brunswick," "We honor the Son of our Queen," &c. One of them had on one side a representation of a steam engine, a ship-yard, &c., with the date 1860, while on the other side were a stuffed bear, a moose and the figure of an Indian, with the date 1783, that of the first settlement of the place where the city has since arisen. At one point where there was a vacant lot, a gallery had been erected, stretching all across the empty space. It was prettily decorated with green and flowers, and still more adorned by the presence upon it of a number of ladies, dressed in white, who threw bouquets into the Prince's carriage as he passed.

The procession, too, was a very respectable one, and the street looked gay with the red, blue, and green uniforms of the firemen, the collars of the Odd Fellows and Good Templars, the banners borne by the St. George's, the St. Patrick's and the St. Andrew's Societies. When the Prince arrived at the residence of the late Judge CHIPMAN, which had been prepared for his reception, a really pretty sight presented itself. On the lawn were arranged some 2,000 children; the girls, dressed in white, with garlands and bouquets, on one side of the carriage-way; the boys, in black, on the other. As his Royal Highness drove up, the children all sang "God Save the Queen" in concert and the girls strewed bouquets along the roadway. This seemed especially to delight the Prince, for he soon came out of his room, attended by his suite, and walked up and down the paths, bowing to the children who again sang the national anthem in pretty good tune, and clapped their little hands most rapturously. When his Royal Highness again entered his residence—a house which his grandfather, the late Duke of Kent once visited before him—the members of the Executive Council and some other dignitaries of the Province were introduced to, and spent some time with the Company. Then they lunched, and afterwards went to the Court-house, which had been fitted up as a reception room, and a *levée* was held, at which three or four hundred gentlemen took the opportunity of paying their respects to his Royal Highness.

The illumination this evening was really very fine. All the private residences, as well as public buildings, were lit up with candles, lamps and Japanese lanterns, and wherever there were trees they were hung with lights of various kinds. There are two parks in the city, called King and Queen Square, and long lines of lanterns hung from tree to tree, while from a frame-work in the centre of each square numbers of rockets and other fireworks were sent up. In the illumination, if in nothing else, St. John has certainly outdone Halifax.

Wherever he can with propriety, His Royal Highness seems to drop the Prince, and assume the position of a well-bred gentleman. He never looked happier than he did at Windsor yesterday, sitting down to breakfast with the whole of us, and I suspect some of the pleasantest hours he will spend will be those passed in the United States, after dropping the title he now bear, and assuming that of Lord RENFREW. Concerning his visit to the States, I may say that I fear it will be very brief. I understand that inquiry has been made of the President whether he will prefer that His Royal Highness should visit the White House first, or go through Boston and New-York on his way thither. The point cannot be settled until the Royal party reach Quebec.

The interest attaching to the Prince's progress will cease in a measure from this time until he reaches Quebec. There the natural features of the place are so grand that the arrival of the fleet will present a magnificent spectacle in itself. H.

THE TOUR THROUGH CANADA.

Programme of Proceedings in the Principal Towns.

A letter from the Canadian Chief Commissioner of Public Works to ISAAC BUCHANAN, gives the following as the programme of the Prince's tour in Canada:

QUEBEC, 31st July, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR:—I regret to perceive by the terms of your letter just received, that any feeling of dissatisfaction should exist in Hamilton touching the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and I cannot but think, on consideration, that those who may be disposed to entertain that feeling will see how entirely without cause it is.

You are aware that the time of the Prince is very limited. He will be accompanied by a large retinue, and it is necessary that certain central points should be chosen at which provision can best be made for the suitable and becoming accommodation of so large a number, and at which a certain state must necessarily prevail.

In Lower Canada, Quebec and Montreal will be made the stopping places; at Three Rivers, the third place of importance, he can only touch to receive an address, without landing. He can only pass through St. Hyacinthe and Sherbrooke, and these are the only towns in Lower Canada which it has been found practicable that His Royal Highness should see.

In Upper Canada, the points are Ottawa and Toronto. At the first, the foundation stone of the Government buildings will be laid, a ceremony of Provincial importance and interest, in which the members of both Houses have been invited to participate, and at the latter place buildings already exist for the suitable reception of the Royal party—a consideration of no trifling importance, considering the variety and extent of preparation necessary.

The visits of His Royal Highness to Kingston, London, and the places west of Toronto, will be but temporary, and I think no one can grudge a day or two's repose, after his public progress, at Niagara, where a small house has been leased for him.

You are greatly in error in supposing that Grand Trunk influence, or that any consideration, other than a desire to enable the Prince to see as much of Canada as possible, has influenced these movements. He goes to Sarnia, the common terminus of both railways, but spends only an hour there; and will probably, on his way back, stop at London.

Though Hamilton is within little more than an hour's journey of Toronto and Niagara, at both of which places it has been necessary to fit up complete establishments for the Prince's reception, it is arranged that he shall specially visit Hamilton, not only as being the place at which the Exhibition is held, but as being itself an important city, and accommodation has been provided for him and his *suite* at the Royal Hotel. I have already had the pleasure of stating the reasons why His Excellency was unwilling in this, as in all other cases, to put gentlemen to the inconvenience of leaving their houses for the short time that it would be in His Royal Highness' power to remain at any place.

The fact that $10,000, in addition to the ordinary grant, was specially given, on the responsibility of Ministers, in aid of the exhibition at Hamilton, ought, I think, to satisfy you that your Upper Canadian representatives have not been forgetful of your interests; and you will also see that they have endeavored so to plan the arrangements that the Prince shall see most places of importance in Upper Canada.

Disappointment cannot, I think, justly be felt anywhere, for every effort that is practicable has been made to meet the wishes and expectations of the different localities.

I deeply regret the embarrassments of Hamilton, and, as you are aware, have strong reasons for desiring to see her surmount them; and I cannot but think you will, on reflection, admit that the most friendly consideration in the power of the Government has been extended to your city in connection with these arrangements. Believe me, my dear Sir, truly yours, &c., JOHN ROSE.

ISAAC BUCHANAN, Esq., M. P. P., Hamilton, C. W.

The Ottawa *Gazette* gives the following as the programme of the proceedings in honor of the Prince when he visits that city:

It is intended that his Highness shall arrive here at 5 P. M. Friday, the 31st August, lay the corner-stone of the Parliament House next day, and leave on Monday morning. Should he be delayed till next day, the ceremony will probably not be performed till Tuesday. He will proceed to Arnprior, thence to Almont, take the rail and proceed to Brockville, stopping for a short time at Perth. Capt. SHARP and twenty men of the Durham Light Cavalry are to act as an escort to the Prince while in the City. A company of the Royal Canadian Rifles, with their splendid band, will form a guard of honor. The latter are to encamp on the Major's field during their stay. Mr. JOHN L. CAMPBELL, of this city is to cater for the royal party.

The Yacht Club of Toronto have made arrangements for a grand regatta, to come off while the Prince is among them. A great inducement is held out to the owners of yachts to bring their vessels from all parts, as it is expected that the prizes offered will be on a very liberal scale.

The Port Hope *Messenger* says that the Prince will be in Port Hope on the 5th of September, and will be the guest of Hon. SYDNEY SMITH, Provincial Postmaster-General.

The Montreal *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"We learn that His Excellency the Governor-General has accepted, on behalf of the Prince of Wales, the invitation given by the officers of the Montreal Volunteer Force, to be present at a banquet which they intend giving in his honor in the grand ball-room. No doubt the Volunteers will give the Prince a warm reception."

The citizens of London, C. W., have lately held a meeting to raise a subscription for a rifle to be presented to the Prince, on his arrival there.

Mayor Lincoln, writing from St. John to the City Clerk of Boston, says:

"We are now at St. John and shall start in the morning for Fredericton. I do not know what may be thought of our visit to the Province at home, but I am sure it will be a good thing for Boston here. We have received as the representatives of Boston a great deal of attention. The authorities of the Provinces and the cities have been exceedingly gratified at our presence, and have been unbounded in their courtesies. One of the Prince's suite remarked that it was pleasant to receive such a mark of attention from the Mayor of Boston as his journey to Halifax indicated; for she was the first city that had opposed them in the Revolutionary contest, and now she is the first of the United States to welcome the Prince to these shores. They all expressed a determination to visit us, but cannot in honor accept our invitation until they have seen Lord Lyons, with whom there was to be an arrangement as to their route through the United States. The attention of the Prince and his suite to me has been marked and peculiar, and they all look forward to their visit to us with much interest."

Supposed Murder at Long Branch.

EXCITEMENT AT THE HOTELS—VICTIM UNKNOWN.

Yesterday morning, about 4½ o'clock, two fishermen found near the Monmouth House, Long Branch N. J., a stick of cord-wood covered with hair and clotted blood. Near it, in the sand, were marks of blood, and a closer examination discovered marks which indicated that a body had been dragged to a boat about 30 feet distant. This boat, apparently, had been dragged along the sand to the surf, where it was pushed into the water. It had again been brought to land 15 or 20 yards from this spot. The sail of the boat, which lay in the bottom, was covered with blood. Some pennies were found in the sand where the struggle appeared to have taken place, and tracks made with bare feet led to and from the wood-pile from which the club had been taken. Everything indicated that a murder had been committed, but up to the date of the latest information, no facts had been developed which tended to fasten suspicion on any person. Soon after 12 o'clock last night two pistol-shots were heard by Mr. T. A. SLATER, of the Tremont House, and a colored woman, employed as cook at one of the restaurants, stated that at about the same hour she heard the noise of a scuffle, and immediately after two discharges of a pistol in rapid succession. Other persons also state that they heard the reports of a pistol.

The mysterious features of the occurrence are heightened by the fact that inquiry at the various hotels failed to result in the discovery that either of the guests had disappeared, and the wildest conjectures prevail as to who was the victim. The only persons missing are two negro waiters from the National Hotel, but the hair found upon the club has no resemblance to that of a colored person, and neither of them is supposed to have been murdered. Measures had been adopted, however, to ascertain their whereabouts, but when the steamer left for the City nothing had been learned. The supposition at present is that the victim was one of a party of excursionists from Newark, who visited Long Branch by the Delaware and Raritan Railroad, and missed the train on its return. That robbery was the motive of the murder is argued from the fact that the pennies were found on the beach as if they had fallen from the pockets of the victim. Great excitement existed at the hotels, and Coroner BORDEN MORRIS had entered upon an examination of the circumstances. Parties were on the lookout for the body, which it is supposed will be washed ashore by the surf, unless it has been sunk by weights. The anchor of the boat was gone, and the fact favors the supposition that such was the case. We understand that Capt. JOSEPH DOWLING, of the Sixth Precinct Police, is at Long Branch, and he will doubtless prove a valuable auxiliary to the authorities of that place in searching for the murderer. Many of the passengers who reached this City last night by the steamer *Rip Van Winkle* state that the whole affair is regarded by some as a mischievous attempt to create a sensation, by parties who hope in this way to attract a crowd of curious people to Long Branch, whose patronage would be of advantage to the hotel proprietors.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LONG BRANCH, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

A murder was committed last night in the rear of the Monmouth House in this place. Pistol shots and cries of murder were heard by the barkeeper. A club besmeared with blood and hair was found on the beach, and the body had evidently been conveyed out to sea in a boat which had been pulled down to the surf. Clotted blood and hair were found on the sail and sides of the boat. The murder seems to have been accomplished in a skillful manner. Who the murderer or victim was, is a mystery.

Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

ONE MAN INSTANTLY KILLED AND ANOTHER BADLY INJURED.

An accident occurred on Monday afternoon on the Hudson River Railroad, by which a man named JOHN DONOLLY was instantly killed, and another named ROBERT COON so injured that his life is despaired of. The particulars of the occurrence are as follows: The track between Schodac and Stuyvesant is double. On the down track was a freight train which had stopped to cool a hot journal. On the other track, a short distance above, was a gravel train and opposite the freight train was a hand car, on the same track as the gravel train, with Mr. COON and Mr. DONOLLY upon it. They did not notice the gravel train, which was slowly backing, until it was within ten or fifteen feet of them, when Mr. COON saw it and sprang from the car. He might easily have escaped uninjured, but he attempted to pull DONOLLY off the car, as the latter had not noticed either the approach of the train or Mr. COON's leap. Mr. COON had scarcely seized DONOLLY when the rear car of the train struck them both, instantly killing DONOLLY, and crushing in the back part of Mr. COON's head. He was alive at last accounts, but insensible, and his recovery is considered impossible. The occurrence was purely accidental. DONOLLY resided at Germantown, and leaves a wife and six children, who were dependant upon him for support. He was about 45 years of age. An inquest was held upon the body, and a verdict of accidental death rendered. Mr. COON is boss of the rock gang, and is about 40 years of age. He also resided at Germantown, and has a wife and several children. Mr. COON has been in the employ of the Company several years, and by his kindness and gentlemanly conduct, has made many friends.

Still Another Meteor.

BROOKLYN, Monday, Aug. 6, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am led by the interest at present manifested in celestial pyrotechnics, to give a brief description of a meteor, as observed by me this evening (Aug. 6.)

At 7:38 o'clock, P. M., sitting in front of my house, (North Brooklyn,) and looking towards the west, I saw a meteor about 10 degrees above the horizon, appearing first in a direction about west-southwest of my position, and shooting rapidly and parallel with the horizon towards the northwest.

A luminous train seemed to develop during its flight, and reached the length of one or two degrees.

Just before disappearing, it presented an appearance of exploding.

After remaining in view 10 or 15 seconds, and traversing about 35 degrees of the horizon, it disappeared in a smoky or hazy atmosphere a little north of west.

Respectfully, ALBERT SMITH.

SEEN AT IRVINGTON, N. J.

IRVINGTON, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Last evening, at 7:35 o'clock, my attention was called to a meteor moving near the Western horizon. It was of the brilliancy and color of Venus when at its maximum brilliancy. It drew after it a tail, like sparks given off from a burning body, having a length of 1½°—no doubt much shortened by the strong twilight. Its motion was from South to North in a circle, in a plane parallel to the meridian. When I first saw it, I think it must have been at its maximum altitude above the horizon, which, from comparison afterward with certain stars, (there being none visible at the time near it,) I judge was about 14° or 15°. Its motion was very uniform, and I estimated that it took about ten or fifteen seconds to describe the arc from rising to setting. We followed it in its descent till it was hidden by surrounding objects—it did not appear to change either its course, its velocity or its brilliancy. During an hour and a half after the appearance of this, I counted twenty common meteors. This morning we had a splendid Auroral display, similar to, but not quite as extensive as those of last Summer. Yours, &c.,

F. J. SLADE.

The expedition which went to Labrador to view the recent eclipse of the sun, was at Sydney, Cape Breton, on Friday. They had a fine view of the eclipse, although the sky was somewhat cloudy during the eclipse. They noticed among other phenomena great magnetic disturbance. The expedition will go to Newport, where its members will doubtless receive a hearty welcome from the Scientific Convention now in session.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canadian at Quebec.

THE SYRIAN OUTBREAK.

Convention of the Great Powers.

Rumored Landing of Garibaldi on the Neapolitan Coast.

FATHER POINT, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The steamship *Canadian*, which left Liverpool at 4 P. M., of Thursday, the 26th, and Londonderry on the evening of the 27th, passed this Point at 6 A. M. to-day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliamentary proceedings are unimportant.

A prospectus had been issued for a new Telegraph Company, which proposes to establish a system on the penny postage principle, and convey messages of twenty words to any part of England, Scotland and Ireland at the uniform rate of one shilling. An influential direction had been formed with a capital of £150,000. It is proposed to work the lines on ALLAN's patent.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company announce that the efforts made at Newfoundland to restore the Atlantic Cable have failed. Mr. VARLEY, the electrician, in his report says by hard hauling pieces of the cable were recovered in small lengths, amounting in all to seven miles, but the cable invariably broke at short distances, and it was necessary at last to abandon the attempt. The report says the iron wires often appeared sound, but on minute inspection they were found eaten away and rotten. The gutta percha and copper wire were as good as when laid down. Portions which were wrapped with tarred yarn, were sound, the tar and hemp having preserved the iron wires bright and free from rust.

The public income of Great Britain for the year ending June 30 was £71,416,000, and the expenditures £70,504,000.

Mr. LEVER had withdrawn from the direction of the Galway line.

The American horses at the Goodwood races were meeting with ill-success. Mr. TEN BROECK's *Maggiore* and *Satellite* ran second for the Steward's Cup and Goodwood Stakes, respectively. The Goodwood Cup, for which *Starke* was a great favorite, was to be run for the afternoon the *Canadian* left Liverpool.

The weather had been improving throughout England, but sunshine was much wanted for the crops. The harvest was expected to be three weeks later than usual.

The English Government had decided to dispatch a complete set of telegraphic apparatus to China, with wires to be laid in the districts occupied by the British forces.

The London *Chronicle* reports that any difficulty which may have interfered with Mr. GLADSTONE's remaining in the Cabinet has been over-ruled.

The Goodwood stakes were won by *Wallace*. *Satellite* was second and *Feodorowna* third. Seventeen ran.

GERMANY.

The Prince Regent of Prussia arrived at Toplitz on the evening of the 25th, being received at the Railway termini by the Emperor of Austria.

Baron VON WERTHER, Prussian Ambassador at Vienna, and other diplomats, were at Toplitz.

The Paris *Pays* gives a report of a treaty between Austria and Prussia, preceded by a Conference at Toplitz.

FRANCE.

Letters from Paris say that Lord PALMERSTON's speech on English national defences has created a great sensation. Some writers say that serious alarm was felt as to the maintenance of peace between the two nations.

The Emperor, at the eleventh hour, had postponed his contemplated visit to the camp at Chalons.

The Paris Bourse had been depressed, but on the 25th there was a partial recovery. Rentes closing at 68f. 5c.

A correspondent of the London *Herald* indulges in various warlike rumors, and states that all the naval officers on furlough had been ordered to report themselves without delay. The naval reserve had been called out. The French fleet in the Mediterranean is to be raised to 20 sail of the line. Military preparations go on with unflagging activity for the Syrian expedition, which is stated at 25,000 men, besides artillery and cavalry.

NAPLES, SICILY AND ROME.

Nothing new has transpired relative to GARIBALDI's movements.

The King of Sardinia has received the Neapolitan Ambassador.

The London *Times*, alluding to the attempted armistice, says that GARIBALDI is not the man to retract his steps, and that it is generally believed that the King of Naples will before many weeks increase the list of exiled Princes.

M. MILLORO, who commanded the Revolutionists in 1849, but was recently foreign interpreter at Queenstown, has gone to join GARIBALDI.

A Turin dispatch of the 26th says, the mission of the Marquis DE LA GRECA to Paris is to bring about a compromise by which the King of Naples would accept the result of an universal suffrage in Sicily, should the Western Powers guarantee the integrity of his dominions on the mainland and prevent GARIBALDI from landing there.

A letter from Rome says the Pope had refused to adopt any of the measures recommended by the French Ambassador, and declares that if these changes are forced on him, he will abandon his States.

Fears were entertained that GARIBALDI might suddenly appear on the Papal territory.

THE LATEST FROM ITALY.

[*By Telegraph to Londonderry.*]

Col. TURRO, R. A., in a letter to the *Times*, defends GARIBALDI against certain insinuations of Signor FARINI, late agent of the Sardinian Cabinet at Paris.

According to the *Times* correspondent it is surmised that the Dictator has already landed on the mainland, and no one would be surprised to learn that he had reached Naples without striking a blow, and that even the Royalist army had fraternized with his volunteers.

In the House of Commons, on the 26th, Sicilian affairs were debated. Mr. GRIFFITH asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any proposition had been made to Her Majesty's Government by the special Envoy of the Neapolitan Government lately arrived in London. Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that, before answering the question, he would repeat his answer to a question on the same subject on a previous occasion. The aid-de-camp sent to GARIBALDI by the King of Sardinia, bore a message proposing a truce with the Neapolitan forces, and begging GARIBALDI not to make any attack on the mainland. This message was in perfect accordance with the views of Her Majesty's Government. In reply to the immediate question, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said the Neapolitan Government had requested the mediation of Great Britain for the purpose of stopping the progress of GARIBALDI, on condition that if GARIBALDI refused the forces of France and England should be used to compel him. To that proposition Her Majesty's Government had declined to accede.

SYRIA.

Advices from Syria are to July 7. There is nothing fresh, but affairs were still serious.

The Druses and Bedouins, returning to Ronsan, passed through Damascus, and proposed a general massacre of the Christians to ABD-EL-KADER, who refused to countenance it. The inhabitants, however, became accomplices in the murder of Christians which took place. It is confirmed that some Turkish soldiers assisted the assassins.

Notwithstanding the rumored protest of the Porte, preparations for the expedition were progressing in France on a grand scale.

It is asserted by the Paris *Constitutionnel* that a perfectly good understanding prevailed on the question between France and England, but the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* positively asserts that there is no such thing as perfect accord. France demanded to act in the East as the delegate of all the great Powers. England offered no opposition to delegated action, provided Austria was to have part in it, and to this France, probably at the instigation of Russia, demurred.

The same writer says the order for the embarkation of the French troops is suspended for the present.

Two Sardinian war vessels had been sent to the coast of Syria.

It is reported that the Viceroy of Egypt had placed his troops at the disposal of the Sultan to punish the Druses.

Russian letters say that great excitement prevailed against the Turks on account of the massacre.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* says the expedition prepared by France will, as a matter of necessity, be carried out, and an early departure may be expected. The part of France will be that of occupation rather than that of intervention.

THE LATEST.

[*By Telegraph to Londonderry.*]

The London *Advertiser* has received the following telegram:

PARIS, Thursday Night.

A Convention was this day signed by the Embassadors of the Great Powers, including Spain. It determines the conditions and proportions of each Power to the intervention. The Porte has given its acquiescence. Orders have been transmitted by telegraph to Toulon to embark the expeditionary force at once.

The Meeting Between the Emperor of Austria and the Prince of Prussia.

OPINIONS OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

Translated for the New-York Times.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* has the following telegram from Frankfort, July 19:

According to all accounts, we may expect the most favorable results to follow from the meeting which is to take place on the 25th, at Teplitz, between the Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent, not only in regard to the interior, but also in regard to the foreign policy of all Germany. It is also credibly reported, that Russia is leaning towards Austria, and that the spirit of reconciliation evinced by the Emperor ALEXANDER is daily gaining ground in the inveterate hatred of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF. The friendship of Russia for France has come to a standstill. The Russian Government is not so blind as to look for the source of the continual disturbances of European peace in every other direction but the right one. It also seems as if the three Courts have resolved to recognize nothing of whatever may happen, *de facto*, but rather to give their renewed sanction to certain principles, which form the only sure basis of all governments resting on the rights of legitimacy.

The Prussian *Zeitung* contains the following note:

"For some time past the Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna seem to have come to a better understanding in regard to their mutual affairs, and during these last days another step has been taken in this direction. The Emperor FRANZ JOSEPH has, in an autograph letter, expressed his sincere wish to meet the Prince Regent personally. The place for such a meeting the Emperor of Austria has left entirely with the Prince Regent to designate. The Prince Regent has deemed it proper to make use of this kind and generous offer, coming, as it did, from the most eminent co-member of the German Confederation. The Prince Regent has selected a place—the inhabitants of which have given so many and such touching proofs of regard for King FREDERIC WILLIAM III., of Prussia, and with which so many memories of the late King are associated—the bathing place Teplitz. We may hope that the personal meeting of the two powerful rulers, which will take place in Teplitz on the 26th of this month, will result in a blessing for our German Fatherland."

The *National Zeitung* (Berlin, July 23,) says:

"A young State like Prussia, if it has any regard for its own interest, has something else to do than to connect its destinies with the old Habsburgian monarchy. We must seek our party where there is fresh life, timely progress and a sure future; but if we unite with Austria, we throw our money into a fathomless sea, and select an ally who hates us and who has no other thoughts in connection with us but to plunder us and diminish our influence. We do not belong to the invalids: why should we seek companionship amongst invalids? What use can we have for an ally who has no power to help us, even if she had the good-will, and who only wishes to make use of our strength without offering anything in return?

Important Modification of Russian Alien Laws.

Translated for the New York Times from the St. Petersburgh Correspondence of the Deutchen Blätter.

Under date of June 19, the Czar has issued an ukase, addressed to the directing Senate, which may become of great importance to foreigners. The restraints which were imposed by the manifesto of Jan. 1, 1807, upon the trading qualifications of foreigners who may have erected their domicil or taken up a temporary residence in Russia, have been essentially modified—it being apparent that they were no longer compatible with the modern progress of commerce and manufacture, and no longer just in the face of the liberty granted to Russian merchants in foreign countries. Henceforth all foreigners are to be free to follow any commercial vocation, on the same footing as Russians. A note to one of the paragraphs declares that such foreign Israelites "as are well known from their social position, or the wide extension of their commercial business relations," shall be authorized to trade within the Empire on their procuring a special certificate of permission, and establish banking houses on a patent issued for that purpose; also, to establish factories, and to acquire and lease property. The security of the residences and stores of foreigners is placed under the protection of the general laws. Foreigners shall not be liable to visitation, or having their business books examined, on any other grounds than as applied to Russians. Foreigners can acquire by purchase, will, present, or on lease, any movable or immovable property, with the exception of such as may by law be specially reserved to the Russian hereditary nobility, or particularly favored foreigners. They shall be allowed—"the Israelites excepted"—to lease any landed property, or to act in place of the owners, by power of attorney, subject only to the general Russian laws. The Senate is requested to see these provisions executed.

Commercial Intelligence by the Canadian.

[*By Telegraph to Londonderry.*]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 27—P. M.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 48,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,600 and exporters 11,000 bales. The market closed dull on Thursday, and the middling and lower grades were in many cases ⅛d. under the prices of the previous week, while other qualities were very irregular. The sales of Friday (to-day) were 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales on speculation and for export—the market closing dull. The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	7½d.	Middling Mobiles...	5½d.
Middling Orleans...	5⅞d.	Fair Uplands	6¾d.
Fair Mobiles	7d.	Middling Uplands...	5¾d.

The stock in port is estimated at 1,282,000 bales, of which 1,114,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. There is but little inquiry, and prices are weak.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The weather is favorable for the crops. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour firm at Tuesday's advance. Wheat advanced 1d.@2d. since Tuesday for fine white. Corn tending downward; prices easier, but quotations unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The provision market is dull and without material change.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The produce market is generally unchanged.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The market is generally unchanged. Discounts were easy at a fraction below the Bank minimum for best bills. Loans on Stock Exchange were offered at 2@2¼ ℔ cent. on Government securities. The Funds maintained their tendency to firmness notwithstanding the discouraging accounts from Paris, and the ungenial weather for the crops.

LOSS OF A FRENCH TRANSPORT.—The *Allgemeine Zeitung* announces the loss at Amery of the steam-transport *Isère*. The captain, on going in, refused the services of the pilot, and ten minutes afterwards struck on a sunken rock. His vessel went down in deep water, with the loss of 400 tons of powder and much material of war.

POLITICAL COURTESY.—The Wayne County (Mich.) Democratic Convention, which was in session at Ann Arbor on the 4th, passed the following resolution by acclamation:

Resolved, That the course pursued by WILLIAM A. HOWARD, in sneaking into the seat in Congress rightly belonging to Hon. GEORGE B. COOPER, is but characteristic of the stealing propensities of the Black Republican Party, which the Democracy of Wayne County will rebuke by a majority at the approaching election for the nominee of the Ann Arbor Convention that will admit of no contest.

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Africans Returned by the Niagara—How Southerners Regard a Renewal of the Slave Trade—The Prospect in Maryland.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1860.

The reasons assigned by your telegraphic dispatch, from this city some days ago, for the suppression of Dr. RAINEY's report in regard to the Africans returned by the *Niagara*, were probably not far from correct; but there was still another, as I have reason to believe, which had its weight with the Administration. That report, if it truly and fully reflects what its author was known to think and feel, would reveal a state of things on board the *Niagara* not at all creditable to the officer in command. It is said that that officer was far more careful of his ship than of its cargo, and that from a fastidious regard to neatness, he refused to allow the unfortunate negroes such quarters as were essential to health and comfort. The vessel ran far to the north, and the negroes were exposed on the decks to extremes of heat and cold, which caused many of them to die on the voyage, and perhaps many others after their arrival on the Coast of Africa. For reasons best known to the Government, it was thought best to suppress these facts, which involved the lives of some scores of wretched Africans; but a humane and Christian public will demand an investigation into the absurd or cruel mismanagement of the business. If the disastrous consequences resulted from mistake, it is due to the author of them that the palliative folly should be made known; but if cruel indifference to the lives of the negroes was the cause, the public will hold the guilty parties responsible.

I am not insensible to the embarrassment which a case like this must cause to an Administration which owes its existence to the Slave power, and whose "being's end and aim" is the extension and perpetuation of that power. The African Slave-trade is piracy by our Federal laws, which the President and Cabinet have sworn to support and enforce. But the polemics of the South, during the last ten years, have unfortunately discovered and recognized the fact that the forbidden traffic with Congo is cousin-german to the lawful and highly lucrative domestic trade in the corresponding home-grown article. These modern doctors of divinity, and the young brood of politicians whom they have educated, have hence become not merely sensitive, but highly indignant, at any uncomplimentary allusion to a branch of commerce upon which the peculiar institutions of the South are founded; while the more active and enterprising spirits hesitate not at the open encouragement of, and participation in it. The leading Democrats of the extreme South, as well the friends of DOUGLAS as BRECKINRIDGE, are friendly to the African Slave-trade, or openly denounce the laws of Congress upon that subject as unconstitutional. This is the position of JEFFERSON DAVIS, of his colleague, Mr. BROWN, and of the entire Mississippi Democracy. It is the position of YANCEY and his fire-eating friends in Alabama—of STEPHENS in Georgia, backed by the leading newspapers of that State, and of South Carolina in general. The friends of DOUGLAS are not a whit behind these supporters of the secession ticket. FORSYTH, of Alabama, the Southern Confederacy of Georgia, and other supporters of the Little Giant in the Gulf States, evince their unflinching devotion to the extremest demands of Slavery, and keep neck and neck with their opponents on this question. This rivalry in shame among the leaders of the factions shows that what passes for Democracy in the extreme South is thoroughly imbued with the guilty purpose of reopening the African Slave-trade. It would be folly to expect a rigid enforcement of the laws against piracy, when the pirates themselves are the most zealous and reliable supporters of the Administration.

While on this subject of the Slave-trade, it may not be ill-timed to call attention to the madness exhibited by Southern men in the attempt to increase the number of negroes, when every mail brings us tidings of the fearful evils with which the South is threatened from that species of population. It is in vain to say that "it is the work of the Abolitionists." Admit the fact, and does that mend the matter? Is it safe to increase the quantity of combustible materials in your house, which, surrounded by unscrupulous enemies, who may at any moment apply the match, and overwhelm you with destruction? Abolition incendiaries, who incite negroes to insurrection, deserve the fate that generally overtakes them; but they must be caught before they are punished. If we can trust Southern newspapers, the South is full of them and it is quite possible that they may deluge whole districts in blood before they are overthrown. I believe that their numbers are greatly exaggerated; but admitting all that Southern men would have us believe in regard to their numbers, their horrible designs and their comprehensive plans of rapine and murder, and the argument against the extension of Slavery, and the increase in the number of slaves is complete.

Without any foreign importations, the number of slaves in the South is increasing at a fearful rate. In 1790 there were less than seven hundred thousand. In 1820 there were more than a million and a half. From 1820 to 1850 the number increased from 1,538,000 to 3,200,000. It is thus apparent that that unfortunate class of population duplicates itself in less than thirty years by natural increase. With these data it is an easy problem to show what the slave population will be in sixty years from this time. The census of the present year, at the usual rate of increase, will exhibit 4,000,000 of slaves. In thirty years there will be 8,000,000; and in sixty years 16,000,000. Will it be possible for the grandchildren of the present slaveholding class to hold this vast servile multitude in bondage, amid the light and freedom of the twentieth century? The South has long enough been amused with the vain promise of her demagogues that "the Slavery agitation" is to be stopped. The people in that quarter must begin to see that this promise of halcyon beatitude, when every man can buy and sell, whip and brand his human chattels in peace and quietness, without remonstrance from the civilized world, is a "cheat, a delusion and a snare." They may rest assured that agitation will last as long as the food it feeds upon; and that every attempt to defend the morality of Slavery, to extend its area, or to bring it into play as a political power, will only serve to intensify the opposition to it. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise has made hundreds of thousands of Anti-Slavery men and women, and the Lecompton villany has changed thousands into millions.

This is a great age. An age of miracles—miracles of charity and forgiveness I mean. Could it be believed that the implacable enmity between two such powers militant as those which preside respectively over the White House and the printing-house, was susceptible of abatement? I cannot vouch for the fact, but I hope it is no indictable offence to intimate that enemies have become friends—that the hatchet is buried, and the pipe of peace exhumed. Of course, "moral suasion" must have done it. Nothing else could have moved two such strong hearts. But, after all, the Old Public Functionary has his weak point. His tenderness for his offspring is human at least, and when his parental eye saw the old wet nurse in passing stop to fondle his youngest born, his Benjamin, in a word, his "Constitution," his adamantine heart gave way, and he was unmanned. Much as the old nurse hates or hated the parent he could not, for very habit, refrain from taking the little darling to his bosom, and the result may be, the purchase of the printing house by the occupant of the White House!

The returns from North Carolina indicate the popularity of the opposition measure (*ad valorem* taxation) of which I spoke in my last. That party has gained immensely, even in the east, where the bulk of the slaves are held; yet it is evident that it is unpalatable to the class of large holders of that species of property. The largest slaveholding counties, with the exception of Wake, remain firm in their allegiance to the "Democracy," while those sections in which Slavery is a secondary interest show surprising gains for POOL, the opposition candidate. Wake embraces the seat of Government, Raleigh, and though containing a large number of slaves, it has a yet larger number of freemen, with several newspapers, as well as aspiring young politicians. The result remains doubtful, thus far, though the Democrats claim a majority of eight or ten thousand. They had above sixteen thousand as a capital to begin with.

The idea is gaining ground in this quarter that Delaware may be carried for the Republicans. The Republicans of that nominally Slave State should receive the support and encouragement of their friends further North.

BRECKINRIDGE will not carry more than one Free State, California. BELL will not carry one on the north side of Mason and Dixon's line, and DOUGLAS will carry no State, North or South. If, therefore, LINCOLN can carry Delaware, the reproach of sectionalism will be taken away from the banners of Republicanism forever.

The speech of Mr. DICKINSON here, a few evenings since, was characterized by his usual bitterness towards Mr. DOUGLAS and his friends. The Union Party had a meeting two evenings since, in which a prominent Baltimore politician, Mr. YELLOTT, exhorted the friends of BELL and EVERETT to combine with either DOUGLAS or BRECKINRIDGE, in order to defeat LINCOLN. The Republicans can retaliate most effectually in Maryland by running a Lincoln ticket, by which the State will be given to BRECKINRIDGE. They should not fail to repay this hostility of the party which has hitherto affected to prefer LINCOLN to any Democrat, in kind—not, however, by voting a Democratic ticket, but by voting for LINCOLN and HAMLIN, leaving the devil to take the hindmost of his opponents.

OBSERVER.

PRESIDENTIAL.

The Constitutional Union Party.

ABLE SPEECH OF HON. J. J. CRITTENDEN—HIS OPINION OF THE CANDIDATES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday Night, Aug. 2, 1860.

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN has just delivered, before numerous Louisvillians, a high-toned and patriotic speech. I submit a sketch:

An important crisis, a great exigency, is upon us. Questions involving the fate of the country are before the American people. The most exciting question of Slavery, as dealt with by the Northern and Southern parties, threatens the existence of our Union. The dangerous tendency of partisan sectionalism has brought the Constitutional Union Party into being. Sober men, looking with apprehension and alarm at the state of affairs, stand forth as the members of a middle party, a party for the country, a party which shall go between the two hostile parties—the Republicans and Southern Democratic—and, though it may not triumph over either, shall at least counteract the sectional tendency of both, prevent their collision, break their shock and save the country. The Union Party appeals to the patriotism and common sense of the masses of all parties. It comes with no artificial platform, no studied creed, nothing gaudy or ostentatious, nothing dubious or ensnaring. Its platform is simple and grand, its principles great, high and expansive. It has no party accusations to make, and no party feuds to settle. It is a new party. It springs from the Constitution, from the bosom of a great national necessity, and it invites our brethren, of all parties and sections, to join with it for the support of our Union as it is.

Mr. BELL and Mr. EVERETT are statesmen of integrity and large experience in every branch of the Government. Who has gone through what they have, and come forth with characters more unblemished? They stand up before their countrymen in the purity of their reputations, unquestioned and unassailed, as moderators, mediators, peace-makers. Their triumph would be, not that of a party, nor over a party. They would have no proscription or vengeance to inflict upon any. Their triumph would be the triumph and the security of us all.

The mere fact of the election of Mr. LINCOLN would be a great calamity, though it should not create resistance to the Government. Personally, he is very probably upright, honest and worthy. He married a Kentucky lady, and is a Kentuckian himself. But, politically, he is the agent and subject of the party which brought him into political existence. As the Republicans' President, he would be at least a terror to the South. There is a very considerable Southern sentiment which apprehends much mischief from their success. A feeling of uneasiness and insecurity would pervade this section. Mr. LINCOLN might be impelled by fanatical clamor to go further than his party has yet gone. National Southerners would deplore his election, under the circumstances.

As for Mr. DOUGLAS, he is a sincere and earnest Union man, generous, bold, out-spoken, self-sacrificing. On the Lecompton question he acted most bravely and nobly. He grandly defied the infamous sectionalism of the Administration. No danger is to be apprehended from Judge DOUGLAS personally. As President he would aim to act for his entire land. But his would be an Administration of continual conflict. He would have insuperable difficulties to contend with. Both Republicans and Breckinridge men would make war upon him, and probably unite against him. He would have no peace at all. The country could hope for no restoration of moderation and good government under Judge DOUGLAS.

His antagonist, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, ought not to be a Disunionist. A man of his Kentucky blood and patriotic lineage ought never to be led astray by Yanceyites. Though the cleverest of gentlemen, he is the representative of a party which embraces every Southern Disunionist. Disunion is proclaimed by high men in high places, and these men put forward and prop up Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. We may well entertain apprehensions of dismemberment from the Breckinridge Party. Disunion sentiments make up the body and the soul, the nerve and the action of this party. The election of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE would give new energy and power to disunion.

His leaders' policy and object of greatest consequence is to ring Kentucky and Tennessee (the two great military States of the Union, as Gen. GAINES used to call them) into their "Southern Confederacy," to obtain their concurrence for the formation of a "Southern Republic." These States have always laid in the way of treachery to the Union, and may they ever. The Yanceyites of the cotton States would rather have Kentucky for their ally than BRECKINRIDGE for their President.

Kentucky should be jealous and suspicious of everything that threatens this Union's existence. *Under no circumstances, present or prospective, ought she fail to be its supporter.* Never may she allow herself to be drawn into complicity with such a sacrilegious and ignominious act as the pulling down the work of our fathers!

The miserable Slavery question should be banished from the councils of the nation. The Southern Senators themselves, only the other day, agreed that there is no case now calling for the exercise of Federal power in behalf of Slavery. The case very probably never will occur. There is not not now a single piece of territory to which Slavery would go if invited. We have nothing to quarrel about! Why go into a distant futurity to borrow trouble? Why squabble over what we should do in certain contingencies that may not occur, even to our children's children?

This country has the prospect of a glory transcending the glory of any country of ancient or modern times. It is already the wonder of the world, and is advancing with a power that human nature never knew before. Let us elevate ourselves to the contemplation of our mighty destiny! Let us be true to ourselves and to our posterity! Let us no longer be bound hand and foot by mysterious party influences, submit to party tricksters, be carried away by party excesses. We need one President without the yoke of a party platform about his neck—a man who cannot be bought or scared, and who will, at every personal hazard, stand by our Union and Nation.

But, whoever be elected, he should be sustained. *No State, or set of States, should start up and rebel, and resist by force of arms a President of the United States elected by the people of the United States.* No minority should act the dictator, unless they are ready for revolution and anarchy! If our President misbehaves, let us call him to account in a legitimate way, according to the constitutional forms of our Republican Government, and displace him at the constitutional time.

The agents and administrators of the Constitution and the Union may do wrong. The Constitution and the Union themselves are harmless. They must not be touched! No indemnities could be got out of their ruins for the wrongs for which they had been torn down. *The destruction of the Union would be a remedy for nothing, and the greatest of all evils.* May this Union be firm and enduring as the mountains! Take care of the Constitution and the Union, and they will take care of us.

Gov. CRITTENDEN was followed by Gov. MOREHEAD. Gov. M. spoke indignantly against the conspiracy to bring Kentucky into the "Southern League." Kentucky stands now where she stood in 1856, when he presided over her. Gov. WISE then dared not to address him on the propriety of armed resistance to the installment of a Republican President. Kentucky will crush out the hydra of Disunion. She will probably do it on the 6th inst. Gen. COOMBS, he believes, will triumph, and the majority for JOHN BELL will exceed the General's a hundred fold.

PONTIAC.

Where the Americans are Going.

GEN. G. A. SCROGGS, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL, DECLARES FOR LINCOLN.

A meeting of the former supporters of FILLMORE and DONALDSON was held at Aurora on Saturday evening, to discuss the course which conservative voters should pursue in the present campaign. Gen. GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS SCROGGS, President of the American State Council, made a long speech declaring that, in his opinion, the proposed coalition of the supporters of Mr. BELL with the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS was a "stupendous piece of political shysterism." The election of BELL and EVERETT he regarded as hopeless, and by voting for them negative action alone would be taken. Gen. SCROGGS concluded as follows:

"If we should conclude to vote straight for BELL and EVERETT, we would have the gratification of knowing that we supported men eminently qualified for the offices, as well as for men who are the first choice of some, at least, but of course without any hopes of success.

If, on the other hand, we should conclude to act affirmatively and to a purpose, the way is clear to me. There is a party whose platform of principles, save one resolution, conforms in all respects with my views as to what should be the policy of this country in reference to the subjects involved. And that resolution I believe to have been inserted rather as a matter of policy for the present than as a fundamental principle. Therefore I am willing to hold my objections to it in abeyance, for the time being, as well as to forgive the spirit in which I suspect it to have been introduced. Upon that platform I see gathered vastly the greatest number of my political friends, as well as many of my personal friends—friends by whose wisdom I have been instructed, and by whose counsel I have been profited. There I have no doubt we all would find more affinity, on principle, than in any other political association without the pale of our own. That party has already inaugurated some of the reforms which were principles embraced in our political creed, and it has given its sanction to others, which, if carried out, would go a great length towards accomplishing the aims of our political action. On the other hand, the opposite of this party repudiates, denounces and condemns these reforms, as well as every principle of our political faith; branding us, as a party, and as individuals, as intolerant, proscriptive and radically wrong. We all, individually and collectively, as Americans, are marked by the orthodox Democracy as unworthy of confidence or respect, politically, and consequently unfit for any place of public trust. What kind of metamorphosis an American can subject himself to, so as to find any political affinity there, I cannot imagine. Let us take a hasty view of our own party forces and position. Around the smouldering embers of our once glowing camp-fires, a faithful few still continue to gather. Here and there a solitary sentinel is seen at his post, reminding us that there are yet true Americans on guard. And although all is still throughout that once vast camp, where but lately the tread of near a million trod, in that camp there yet remains a band, small in numbers but efficient in service, and although impotent in separate action, yet powerful as an ally. The gorgeous ensign of the Union still floats from its flag-staff. Without is heard the din and roar of battle. The striving forces are in view. Drawn up in formidable array, on one side, is seen a mighty host, on whose banner glares the startling motto—Slavery and Slavery extension. Amongst that host there may be discerned, by close scrutiny, a band of fierce and treasonable spirits, bearing, as yet but half unfurled, the black flag of Disunion. On the other side may be seen a more mighty host, whose banners waving in the breeze, disclose the motto—Slavery restriction—civil and religious liberty. The conflict is about to begin. Shall this patriot band remain within its camp, indifferent spectators and reckless of the issue? Or shall it sally forth, and engage as allies on the side of justice, philanthropy and the right?

There was a time when your speaker's voice was listened to in that camp with some degree of consideration, and his counsel was regarded of some avail in doubtful questions. And whether you will hear or whether you will forbear, his voice and counsel now is—to seize that gorgeous ensign of ours—let it be high advanced—rally around it all true American hearts—and in the van of the opposition against the oppressor, let the gathering cry be—God and the right—[illegible]."

When these speeches had been concluded, Mr. H. C. MACKNIGHT gave his reasons for supporting BELL and EVERETT, and Mr. E. CARLTON SPRAGUE told why he thought the election of Mr LINCOLN preferable.

On motion of SHERMAN B. GAIL, the following resolution was adopted by the votes of all the Douglas Democrats, though a resolute nay came from many American voices:

Resolved, That this meeting fully approve of the nomination of JOHN BELL for President and EDWARD EVERETT for Vice-President of the United States, and we will use all honorable means to insure their election.

The meeting then adjourned. In conclusion we will only remark, says the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, that the Republicans of Aurora, governed by a fair sense of propriety, left this meeting to the conduct of Americans; but the Democrats had no such scruples. They were present in force and manifested throughout a disorderly spirit and a desire to intimidate, so insulting to Americans, that it can only have the effect of disgusting them with such allies.

Letter from Senator Fitzpatrick.

WHY HE DECLINED THE NOMINATION FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

WETUMPKA, Ala., July 27, 1860.

DEAR SIR: In the daily *Confederation*, of the 24th inst., in an article headed "Gov. Fitzpatrick's Letter," the following occurs, to wit:

"We insert this letter to Mr. CURRY, as a part of the curious history of the times. We, of course, do not question the Governor's most perfect right to advocate the claims of the Seceder's ticket to the Presidency; but we feel bound to add that he would have saved himself much embarrassment, and his *true* friends a world of mortification, humiliation, and, we had almost said *disgrace*, by letting them know in advance his real *intentions* in this regard. They are men of at least ordinary sagacity, at most, they are not simpletons, and would not have put the Governor in a position so disagreeable to him and so disastrous to them, unless they had been induced to believe that he would acquiesce in what they did. That they were mistaken is now unfortunately too apparent; but *they* do not hold themselves responsible for it."

This extract from the article does me an injustice, and involves a charge under which I cannot remain silent. I therefore hope you will do me the justice to insert this communication in your paper.

Whether my friends knew my "real opinions and intentions," or whether they were "induced" by any action of mine to the course taken by them in nominating me at Baltimore, will be more clearly seen by a statement of facts rather than conclusions. This statement I propose to give with a minuteness which the occasion requires, though, it may be needless for me to say, with much regret that it should be necessary.

When spoken to on the subject of the nomination for Vice-President, previous to the assembling of the Convention at Baltimore, I uniformly said that the Vice-Presidency was a high position, and one a nomination for which I would not decline if tendered to me by my political friends upon a proper platform. I said this to you and many other of my friends among the delegates, as you passed through Washington on your way to the Convention at Baltimore. No one, I suppose, at that time apprehended—I know I did not—the discord and serious division in the Convention that subsequently took place. These divisions, it will be remembered, took place on Friday and Saturday. Early on Saturday morning you called to see me at my room in Washington, and gave me the first authentic information of the retirement from the Convention of some States finally, and of others for consultation; telegraphic accounts of some of which I had seen. During our conversation, which was rather hurried, because you wished to return to Baltimore by the early morning train, you informed me that Mr DOUGLAS would probably be nominated for President, and that Mr. STEPHENS or JOHNSON of Georgia, or myself, would be put on the ticket with him. I told you that one of the above-named gentlemen, or some one else, would be nominated, and that my name must be withdrawn, as I did not desire the nomination, and would not accept it unless made on a good platform and by a majority of two-thirds. On your leaving, in reply to some remark that I "must not desert you" or my friends, or one of a similar character, I said to you emphatically, standing at the door of my room, that "before God! I would not go on the ticket with Mr. DOUGLAS or anybody else without a good platform, and the two-thirds majority of two hundred and two votes." You said you "would do the best you could," and I replied that you must keep my name off the ticket. This was the only conversation I had on this subject with any delegate to the Convention after it assembled.

In addition to this, a little before 11 o'clock A. M. of the same day, while in the Senate Chamber, I learned that several other States had finally seceded, of which I had not before heard—enough to satisfy me that there was a complete split in the Convention. I sent for Col. J. R. POWELL, who was sitting in the gallery, and, upon his coming to me, I repeated to him what had occurred in the morning between you and myself. I also told him of the additional information I had just received of a further secession from the Convention, and requested him to go to Baltimore forthwith, and to tell my friends, particularly you and Col. WM. GARRETT, to keep my name from going on the ticket. He afterwards informed me that he delivered my message to yourself and Col. GARRETT, and others, that afternoon, before the evening session at which I was nominated. My surprise, therefore, may be imagined when I was informed of my nomination.

Entertaining the opinions I do, I could not see with what semblance of consistency I could accept a nomination from a Convention which had lost its nationality by the secession of so many States, upon the platform presented, with any one holding opinions so entirely opposite to mine on the Territorial questions as those of Mr. DOUGLAS. Both in my letter of last fall to Mr. HUDGINS, and by my vote on the Senate or Davis resolutions, given a few weeks before the nomination, I expressed the opinion that Congress not only had the power, but it was its duty to intervene to protect slave property in the Territories when necessary. The letter of Mr. DOUGLAS to Mr. RICHARDSON, read in the Convention, in which he says "intervention means disunion," would, of itself, have rendered my position on the ticket with him wholly incompatible and inconsistent.

It was unpleasant, indeed painful, to pursue the course I have. No one, I am sure, has felt more keenly than myself the embarrassment caused by my nomination. My trouble, though, has been solely on account of friends who were actors in the matter, and whose honesty and fidelity I do not now and never have questioned, but, on the contrary, fully acknowledge and appreciate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. FITZPATRICK.

Letter from Hon. J. L. Orr.

HE CONCEDES MR. LINCOLN'S ELECTION.

In response to a request that he would consent to become a candidate for the South Carolina Legislature, Hon. J. L. ORR has written the following letter:

ANDERSON C. H., July 23, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I have read and carefully considered your appeal to me to become a candidate for the Legislature in this District. The steadfast and cordial support you gave me throughout my public career of sixteen years render it painful to me to decline any position which you desire me to occupy, and yet private considerations of too great weight to be disregarded impel me reluctantly to decline your call.

I am, like yourselves, deeply impressed with the critical aspect of our Federal affairs, and believe we are drifting rapidly upon revolution. My hope, as you know, for years past, for the preservation of the rights of the South in the Union, has been upon the Democratic Party. So long as it was united, harmonious and triumphant, our rights and institutions were safe. That great party that has, in times gone by, won so many brilliant victories over Federalism, Abolitionism and consolidation, and established so many sound and conservative principles, is now disunited, divided and broken up. Its disruption extinguishes my ardently cherished hope of preserving not only our own rights, but the Union itself. It is idle to debate or review the causes that led to its disruption. Let it suffice here for me to say, that in my opinion the secession of the Southern delegates from the Charleston Convention was unwise and impolitic. It was manifest there, to the most casual observer, that Judge DOUGLAS, who was so justly obnoxious in the South, could not receive the nomination in a full Convention, and it was equally certain that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE would have been the nominee, if the Southern delegations had not abandoned their posts. If Mr. BRECKINRIDGE had been the nominee at Charleston, his election would have been a certainty. He is now the nominee of only one wing of the party, the other wing having nominated DOUGLAS; and, whilst I shall give to BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, the nominees of the Baltimore Convention, gentlemen of tried patriotism and sound principles, a hearty and cordial support, I see no prospect of their election either by the people or otherwise.

LINCOLN and HAMLIN, the Black Republican nominees, will be elected in November next, and the South must then decide the great question, whether they will submit to the domination of Black Republican rule—the fundamental principle of their organization being an open, undisguised and declared war upon our institutions. I believe that the honor and safety of the South, in that contingency, will require the prompt secession of the Slaveholding States from the Union, and failing then to obtain from the Free States additional and higher guarantees for the protection of our rights and property, that the seceding States should proceed to establish a new Government. But whilst I think such would be the imperative duty of the South, I should emphatically reprobate and repudiate any scheme having for its object the separate secession of South Carolina; if Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi alone—giving us [illegible] of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, would unite with this State in a common secession upon the election of a Black Republican, I would give my assent to the policy.

I would indulge in no language of crimination or denunciation of our brethren in the South, who are impelled by a sense of patriotic duty to support DOUGLAS and JOHNSON. I believe they are misjudging the most efficient means of preserving the rights and interests of the South in sustaining these gentlemen; but I concede to them a patriotism as catholic as I claim for myself, and I feel well assured that when the great sectional issue between the North and South is to be decided, an issue which words alone will not settle, that the South will have need for the services of all her sons, and that Breckinridge men and Douglas men will only emulate each other in their gallant devotion to her honor and interests.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for your kind consideration, and reiterating my regret that I cannot respond affirmatively to your call, I subscribe myself, most truly, your friend and fellow-citizen,

JAMES L. ORR.

To JOHN MARTIN, and others.

The Troubles at Occoquan.

The officers of the Virginia military, sent to Occoquan to quell the disturbances there, have made their report. Col. BRAWNER says:

"Instead of 90 there were 29 persons engaged in erecting the Black Republican Pole. Addresses were made by one JOHN WRIGHT (late of New-York, I believe,) and WILLIAM C. ABBEY, and not by JOHN UNDERWOOD, as stated. They did not take possession of any public arms and use them in their celebration, as stated; but from the best information that I can get, (and which I do not doubt,) there were three muskets used on the occasion referred to, which belong to the State, the same having been delivered to the parties some seven or eight years ago, when members of a volunteer company, then regularly organized in the village of Occoquan. The same has been disbanded long since, as your informant stated, but their arms had not been collected." Col. BRAWNER adds: "On arriving at Occoquan, I had presented to me a petition signed by a number of the citizens of the village and vicinity—(with a few exceptions, however, they were the persons who had hoisted the flag, or their confederates,)—asking especial protection to the flag-pole against those who had threatened to remove the same; but I did not give much protection." (He here gives his reasons.) In another part of the same report he informs the Adjutant-General that the life of any one who should attempt to cut down the pole was "publicly and frequently threatened," and that the pole was cut down by a body of citizens, quietly and peaceably.

Political Miscellany.

A POLITICAL SPEECH.—A correspondent kindly furnishes us with the short-hand report of a political speech, which he has been delivering in the rural districts. It presents the following general view of the different platforms: "BRECKINRIDGE and LANE—say you shall! LINCOLN and HAMLIN—say you shan't! BELL and EVERETT—say nothing. DOUGLAS and JOHNSON—say, Do as you please!"

A NEW DOUGLAS PAPER IN TENNESSEE.—The Nashville *Democrat*, an evening paper, devoted to the interests of Mr. DOUGLAS, has just made its appearance in Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. W. H. CARROLL is editor and proprietor.

TOM CORWIN.—Hon. TOM CORWIN is to speak at the great mass meeting which is to be held, to-day, at Springfield, Illinois—Mr. LINCOLN's residence.

HON. A. T. HAMILTON THINKS MR. LINCOLN'S ELECTION CERTAIN.—Hon. A. T. HAMILTON, of Texas, spoke at Austin on July 24. He informed his audience in plain terms, so the *Gazette* says, that they need not suppose, because they saw so much enthusiasm around them for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, that these gentlemen stood the best chance of being elected. On the contrary he thought that Mr. LINCOLN would be elected, that Mr. DOUGLAS would be second, Mr. BELL third, and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE would be last. He did not speak of HOUSTON as being in the race at all; though he pronounced a handsome eulogy on him (which was feebly applauded by four enthusiastic individuals) and said he would vote for him in preference to any other, if there was any hope of electing him. He would vote for BRECKINRIDGE, reluctantly, if the race should be between him and LINCOLN, and denounced as traitors those who would advocate disunion on account of the election of a Black Republican. He urged a union of all the elements opposed to the Democracy against Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, with the understanding that the electors chosen on this basis should vote for whatever candidate should seem preferable to them.

DISCOURAGED.—The Greensboro (Ala.) *Beacon* has hauled down the Douglas flag, and among its reasons for doing so says that DOUGLAS "stands not the slightest chance of getting the vote of Alabama."

ALARMING.—Notwithstanding the excessive warm weather, the Boston *Courier* and *Advertiser* are making arrangements for a political discussion. The *Courier*, as the challenged party, states the following basis for the discussion: "We will publish six articles on condition that the *Daily* shall publish six of ours, which shall be either replies to theirs or not, as we may judge best; but we prefer that the articles should appear oftener than once a week. The *Daily Advertiser* may do as it pleases as to the intervals between their communications. As the challenged party, we are ready to receive and print the *Daily's* first shot. As the *Courier* addresses a larger circle of readers than the *Daily Advertiser*, we give them an advantage which they are unable to reciprocate."

A FRACAS.—The Breckinridge and Douglas factions in Baltimore have come to blows through their representatives, Dr. MORRIS, City Postmaster, and Mr. WM. S. GITTINGS. These two zealous politicians met in Baltimore-street on Monday morning, when Dr. MORRIS at once fell upon Mr. GITTINGS and knocked him down, slightly soiling his pants, but inflicting no more serious injury. Mr. GITTINGS succeeded in giving his assailant one or two severe blows about the head with a cane. Both parties were arrested and bound over in the sum of $500 to keep the peace for three months. Then the election will be over, and their passion will undoubtedly have subsided.

FUSION IS CONFUSION.—The Philadelphia *Press* is still laboring earnestly to prevent fusion between the Douglas and Breckinridge factions. In yesterday's issue it says:

"For any true and sincere Douglas Democrat to vote for a solitary man as an elector, who, in any event, or for any ultimate purpose whatsoever, may cast his vote for BRECKINRIDGE, is simply an absurdity. It cannot be done. It will not be done. Not only will every true Democrat insist on having an Electoral Ticket pledged to DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, pure and simple, but the men placed on it must be in this respect, like CÆSAR's spouse, not only pure, but above *suspicion*. If the Federal office-holders in Pennsylvania desire to avoid confusion, there is a way in which they can gain their point. That way, however, is not fusion, as they understand it. It is rather by *Dif-fusion*. Let them diffuse their extraneous organization into empty space, disband their sectional secession faction, *withdraw* BRECKINRIDGE *and* LANE, and join in with the regular Democratic National organization in the support of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON. That is the only kind of fusion to which the true Democracy can listen. Any other kind of fusion is only confusion."

A FIASCO.—The project of starting a thorough-going Douglas paper in Chicago in place of the *Times*, which was lately purchased by Mr. CYRUS H. MCCORMICK and incorporated in the *Herald*, has fallen through.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION AND UNION SAVERS.—Under this caption the Charleston *Mercury* lays down seven propositions, of which the following are the first two:

1. The Presidential election turns upon a single fact. If the Northern people believe that the Southern people will dissolve their connection with them should the Black Republican Party succeed in electing LINCOLN to the Presidency—LINCOLN *will be defeated*. Should they, on the contrary, believe that the Southern people will submit to Black Republican domination by the election of LINCOLN to the Presidency—LINCOLN *will be elected*.

2. There is but one way by which the people of the North can be convinced that the people of the South will not submit to Black Republican domination by the election of LINCOLN, and that is, *by their union against him*. Everything, therefore, which tends to disunite the South, aids the election of LINCOLN.

THE ELECTION IN MISSOURI.—Gen. GARDENHIRE, the Republican Gubernatorial candidate in Missouri, caused the annexed extract of a letter, recently written by him, to be published in the St. Louis papers a day or two before the election:

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 28, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: If it can be done without affecting your local elections, let me urge upon you the importance of throwing the entire Republican vote for the Opposition State ticket. Opposition men, I know, often mistrust us, but too much value cannot be set upon the three particulars in which they agree with us—the freedom of the Press, the freedom of speech, and the ballot-box. Without these, I again urge upon you, we have a long probation before us; with them, and LINCOLN's election, an easy and early victory. I begin to think the Opposition have some chance of success. I have none, even to call out the Republican strength. I am directing my friends, everywhere I can reach them, to conform to these views. If it is done, the Republicans will aid, not embarrass the Opposition ticket.

Hastily, JAMES B. GARDENHIRE.

This action of Mr. GARDENHIRE will so complicate the State election as to deprive it of much of its significance, so far as the election in November is concerned.

SENATOR WADE ON THE STUMP.—Hon. EDWARD WADE spoke at a mass meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, on Saturday evening. He reviewed the position of parties, expressing the opinion that Mr. DOUGLAS was a "goner." Referring to the Fugitive Slave law, he denied that it was constitutional, and said that when we got a Republican President and Congress the law will be repealed or modified. It is degrading to our fathers, the framers of the Constitution, to say that they ever intended to perpetuate this great curse of Slavery. He would never admit that the law was constitutional. Hon. HIRAM GRISWOLD followed Senator WADE in a brief speech.

How a Diplomatist was Manufactured.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Herald* of the 30th ult. publishes a rumor from Havana that the treaty recently negotiated at Washington between the United States and Señor ALVARADO, Minister from Honduras, will not be ratified by the latter Government, under pretext that said ALVARADO was never authorized.

It was the first treaty ever proposed between the two Governments, their mutual relations having hitherto been based upon an obsolete treaty between the United States and the old Central American Confederation. It contains no very remarkable clause, unless it be that one wherein the United States guarantees the neutrality of any interoceanic route across Honduras. A similar clause is noticeable in the treaties which Honduras has recently made with England and France, and was inserted to further Honduras Railway Company interests.

I am inclined to believe the rumor true, from my close connection with said Company's affairs previous to the time when a majority of the British capitalists interested abandoned their share of the undertaking through disgust inspired by the mismangement of Hon. E. G. SQUIER, of New-York, for several years general agent of the Company. I can confidently assert this much, that Señor ALVARADO had no more official authority than the man in the moon on his first visit to Washington, in April, 1857, when, through Mr. SQUIER's influence, he was received as Minister Plenipotentiary from Honduras. The story is ludicrous from the impudence with which an individual, without credit or position at home, and on most unfriendly terms with GUARDIOLA, then, as now, the ruler of Honduras, was palmed off on our too-confiding Secretary of State. Mr. CASS, however, was only imitating Lord CLARENDON, then British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who had likewise been gulled into official recognition of ALVARADO, as one specially charged with the Railway interests. Newspaper brevity alone compels me to omit details of the whole farce. Baron CLOOTS, at trifling expense, would persuade Parisian ragamuffins to personify in costume before the French Convention Embassies from the world's nationalities. Mr. SQUIER, as Railway manager, by paying ALVARADO's hotel and tailor bills, as well as *plaisirs menus*, found him a facile tool. Similar management appears to have been again used at Washington last Spring.

Deceived by Mr. SQUIER into full confidence in ALVARADO's political importance and solvency as Company's Banker in Honduras, the members of the Railway Survey Expedition of '57, (myself included,) were subsequently surprised to find that bitter animosity had for several years existed between ALVARADO and GUARDIOLA. The latter publicly declared that respect for the former's connection with our Company alone saved ALVARADO from being shot for treason. He denied ever having given him a foreign mission.

To this enmity may materially be attributed President GUARDIOLA's procrastination in allowing nearly three years to elapse before ratifying the Bay Islands' Convention with England; and which, four years ago, had been already signed by Lord CLARENDON and ALVARADO, the bogus Honduras Minister to England.

No United States Minister to Honduras and Guatemala having been appointed since the previous incumbent's death, a *few months* ago, probably some time must elapse before definite information can reach Washington as to the treaty ratification. Meanwhile, the imposition, which there is reason to believe has been twice perpetrated upon Mr. Secretary CASS, is not likely to improve American relations with Honduras, at a time, too, when WALKER's present piratical expedition is probably troubling that Government.

HENRY A. GLIDDON.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, Aug. 3, 1860.

Railroad Impositions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you are now engaged in holding up to public reprobation the rogues and swindlers of other classes, may I request the favor of a few lines to expose the shameful practices of a Company which, though often censured, still seems to bid defiance to the indignant remonstrances of the Press.

The managers of the Third-avenue Company, who have secured without payment a privilege worth, at least, $100,000, and whose stock is said to be quoted at 196, seem utterly regardless of the comfort, or even the safety of the public. When we consider that the valuable franchise they have gratuitously obtained is so much plundered from the patient, tax-paying citizens, one would imagine that they ought, at least, to secure sufficient accommodations for those whom they have thus cheated. It is notorious that 50 per cent. of the passengers have to stand, they being, in fact, packed as close as herrings in a barrel, and stifling with heat. Were this all, we would not complain of their sparing their horses and swelling their dividends at the expense of the suffering public, but latterly they transfer the contents of one car into another, though all the seats in both are occupied. One evening last week, coming from Harlem in a crowded car, in which many were standing, to our surprise we were ordered to get out at Sixty-sixth-street. Here we found another crowded car. Many were obliged to wait, but the two ladies with me being anxious to get home, we managed, with great difficulty, to get standing room inside, in which position we were obliged to remain till we were in the heart of the City and very near our destination. Now, Sir, if we are obliged to submit to be crowded in the usual way, have we no redress in case the occupants of one crowded car are put into another? Is there no provision by which their charter may be forfeited in case of such outrages? If it be true that corporations have no souls, cannot an outraged community reach them in the only part where they are sensitive, namely, the pocket.

Very respectfully, VIATOR.

The Stanton-street Synagogue—A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your reporter in giving an account in to-day's issue, of the consecration of the Jewish Synagogue, located on the corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets, has made a slight mistake, by stating that "the building was formerly a Baptist Church."

The property belonged to the Stanton-street *Presbyterian* Church, at present worshiping in the lecture-room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, and was sold to its present proprietors in consequence of the Presbyterian congregation moving up town.

Please correct and oblige

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

SECOND TRIP OF THE GREAT EASTERN

A Southern Watering-place—Liquids in Demand—Plantation Delegations to the Big Ship—A Forecastle Concert—An Abolitionist Song on Virginia Waters—Sunday on Shipboard.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHESAPEAKE BAY, Sunday, Aug. 5, 1860.
ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN.

In obedience to the command of Mr. Pilot MURPHY, the crew were turned up at 4 o'clock this morning to man the capstan; soon after 5 the anchor was comfortably pendant at the bow, and our noble ship is now gliding up the waters of Chesapeake Bay with as much self-possession as though she were at home in her own ocean drawing-room. Land is visible on either hand, and a certain circumscribed feeling in consequence prevails among the passengers which is never apparent in the open sea. Yesterday was the ship's Sabbath, and she lay demurely and piously at anchor in Hampton Roads as a dowager sleeping in her cushioned pew. The enthusiastic Southerners did not seem inclined to give her groaning decks respite from their weary burden, but poured into her on all sides—not only by the side-ladder, where an admission fee of 50 cents was exacted, but they also availed themselves of stealthy entrances and clambered in at port-holes and hawse-holes, where no one was stationed to take their quarters. About 6,500 excursionists from the coast towns and inland villages visited the ship during the day. There were probably many distinguished individuals among the number, but the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, and Capt. CARRIGAN, of the *Brooklyn*, were the only ones with whom we were personally familiar. Your correspondent knew them by sight, but they did not inquire for him—probably they were unaware that he was on board.

Our visitors were rather a motley crowd. Army officers, plantation owners and overseers, plantation property and a goodly proportion of the white trash were heterogeneously mingled. There were big ladies with skeleton skirts, and there were skeleton ladies with big skirts, ladies of color and colorless ladies, maidens in the bloom of youth and dowager matrons far gone in the yellow leaf. No element of Southern society was wanting.

I do not propose to draw parallels of womanhood in connection with parallels of latitude. Southern ladies talk quite as much as Northern ladies, and somewhat louder—the fact that a low voice is a good thing in woman does not seem to be recognized south of Mason and Dixon's line. Scoop shovel bonnets have not drifted down this way as yet, but the "woman in gray" is quite as often to be met with as at the North. These particulars I mention for the benefit of lady readers.

To avoid the unpleasantly crowded decks we mustered a party of friends and chartered a small boat for the shore. Pulling in under the frowning battery of Fort Monroe, our party landed safely on the beach. The sun showered down his rays as vertically as at the Tarawan Islands, and as there are few friendly shade-trees skirting the paths, our walk to the Hygeia Hotel was more productive of perspiration than pleasure. Point Comfort is the fashionable resort of the country for miles around during the Summer months, and in addition to the usual *habitués* it was yesterday crowded with thousands to see the *Great Eastern*. As may well be imagined, the hotel was packed several layers of humanity deep. To stow so many people away in a space so comparatively small, would have puzzled even the conjurer who condenses men into bottles. We will venture to say that more sweating, swearing, and smoking prevailed at Point Comfort yesterday, than has before been known for years. The bar-room of the Hygeia Hotel was a sight worth witnessing. Your correspondent never drinks, but it actually inebriated him to hear people call for liquor—they did it so loudly and in such rapid succession. You would have thought it to be election day, and that mint juleps and claret punches were the opposing candidates for the popular vote. "Bourbon" was called for by Democratic throats to an extent that would not have been safe in France. Individuals might be everywhere descried in every stage of inebriation—from the happy "how come you so?" to that more decided type of the disease in which the legs get so promiscuously tangled together that all effort of the brain is powerless to straighten them. In fact, I question if there was a single individual in Point Comfort yesterday—your correspondent excepted—who could have expatiated to a neighbor upon the "truly rural" character of the scenery without making a most signal failure in pronunciation. The echoes of "Toori-'lural" would have been multiplied to an indefinite extent. One individual, in particular, arrested our attention. He had been cleaned out—to use a technical term—and had exchanged his horse for a mule, whereon he was riding home. Thus he soliloquized: "Here I am forty miles from home with 'nary red, *a-riding* on a *muel*; low in purse, lost in reputation, and possessed of an incurable bodily disease. If I owe any man anything I freely forgive him the debt, and if any tavern-keeper has a bill against me, I'll eat it out like a gentleman. Get up, you d—d *muel*."

From all appearances, Point Comfort must be a very pleasant watering-place on ordinary occasions, but on the one to which I refer, it could more appropriately be called a brandy-and-watering place, while Point Discomfort would have been for the nonce a better name.

Have you ever been to Hampton—dear, quaint, old, little Hampton? If not, you have missed a sensation. Hampton lies about three miles from Point Comfort, and is the most delightfully primitive little village that can be found in a week's journey. It is safe to say that there is not a house in the place that is less than a hundred years old. They are mostly built of wood, with queer Dutch gables, and moss-covered roofs. In front of them you may see the proprietors sitting, neither reading, nor talking, nor smoking, but gazing most intently at nothing. In every yard you start up covies of little darkies, with the brightest of eyes and the dirtiest of faces, who dodge under cover like woodcock. You see a little darkey rolling on a door-step, but when you get opposite, behold, he is gone, and you'd swear it was a ball of black yarn that had rolled away, did you not turn and catch a glimpse of a pair of twinkling eyes through the window-blind, or a woolly little pate protruding from a half-open door. You meet little wenches carrying pitchers on their heads, or "toting" babies nearly as large as themselves in their arms, darkies driving donkies, and "old aunties" peddling peaches and potatoes. Around the grocery stores you see groups of the most picturesque looking loafers; there they sit in the shade, smoke their pipes, imbibe their corn-juice, and gravely discuss questions of political moment. During our stay, the prevailing topic, however, was the *Great Eastern*, and the most diverse opinions were interchanged, and the most ludicrous guesses made at her exact dimensions. One individual, with a slouched hat drawn down over his chin, thought she was "a right smart ship, but not so big as people let on; he reckoned she wan't much bigger than some of Uncle Sam's ships, nohow!" Another thought her wheels were altogether too small in proportion to her size, and that the steering ought to be done by steam. And yet another, who had been on board her, was outrageously disappointed. He mistook the donkey-engine for the motive power of the vessel, and the head steward for the Captain. In his opinion the *Great Eastern* was a swindle, and her bar a perfect delusion. Darkies were gathered around in groups, at a respectful distance from the whitemen and they too were discussing the *Great Eastern*. As every one knows, an Ethiopian has no other way of expressing wonder and enthusiasm than by cavernous grins, culminating in peals of genuine Congo laughter: "Yah, yah!—Boys, dere's a ship for yer!" Be it remarked that at Hampton we got a dinner that the St. Nicholas cannot equal, and the Metropolitan cannot beat. Mine host, BURCHARD, may, or may not be, a relative of the great revivalist of that name, but he certainly "revived" us exceedingly.

As we sailed from Hampton back to Point Comfort the *Great Eastern* was indeed a picture. Vessels were thickly thronged around her, but above them all her colossal hull towered like a mountain ridge, the white sails of the sloops and schooners gleaming on her vast black sides like doves' wings on the walls of a castle. On reaching Point Comfort we found the attendance at the bar not at all diminished. The only perceptible change was in the style of drunkenness. It had now reached the longitudinal degree, and "sleepers" were distributed about on the benches too oblivious to snore. The Hygeia Hotel gave promise of a ball in the evening, but the evening was terribly warm, and having no desire to see a Southern belle in a state of deliquescence we chartered a boat for the ship. On reaching her side we found the gangway so thronged with descending sight-seers, although it was long past 7 o'clock, that we had to wait some time for access to the decks.

In the later part of the night the sailors got up an extempore concert. Their songs were of rather a sentimental character, though the moral tendency of most of them was unquestionable. If the dear fellows had only refrained from adulterating their h's and meddling with the aspirates, it would have greatly conduced to the charm of the music. It removes the romance from all the subsequent actions of "Riley's fair young bride," to saw that

"She turned hupon 'er 'eel,
And a tear was in 'er high."

Unmindful or unthinking of their locality, the crew indulged in a song of a decided Abolitional stripe, an aria from Mrs. Stowe's opera of "Uncle Tom." I will venture to say that such songs are not often heard in Hampton Roads. Attracted by the forecastle melodies a delegation of ladies and gentlemen gathered about the capstan, but an indiscreet stanza in one of the ditties sent the ladies scudding to the distant after decks like ducks in a rain-storm. It is an unfortunate fact that sailors are *ex officio* professors of immorality.

MEN.—Mr. Cox has just come on board. We have now two curiosities to delight us instead of one. Mr. Yates has done duty as a marine "What is it?" thus far during the voyage, single handed. People would look at him and say, "Can that be Yates?" Little girls assailed their parents with the innocent query, "Pa, is that the man people talk about;" and if notoriety be fame Mr. Yates must have felt he had achieved a most commanding niche. Mr. Cox is human enough in appearance, but people say he is much more stupid than he looks. Mr. Yates and his coadjutor will probably go down to posterity as "Box and Cox."

Our numbers are swelled by the addition of something more than a hundred excursionists. I would give you the exact number, but it cannot be ascertained. I have asked several of the officers for information in this respect, but they expressed their ignorance, and looked so excessively unhappy at being unable to tell me that I forbore to press the unpleasant subject further. All the boarders on the *Great Eastern* now know each other's names, characters, and social positions; and we who have rooms on the same floor call around on each other and interchange courtesies and claret. The ladies are approachable even to the extent of innocent flirtations, and this is a luxury of civilization from which your correspondent heretofore on the voyage has been debarred. I have felt somewhat as Eneas probably did, when he set sail on a staunch vessel, and with a fair and favoring breeze to bear him on to fame and fortune, but without Dido.

It is Sunday, but no one has volunteered to deliver an extempore sermon. Perhaps it is as well, for it is questionable if even an ordained [illegible] could improve on the sermon which the sea whispers, to all whose ears are not muffled by tabs of flesh. Even the Directors cannot be insensible to its influence. When I accidentally encounter them in deck-rambles their countenances wear an intelligent expression which is quite surprising to those familiar with all the details of their conduct. The Sermon of the Sea! A Bishop's self could not improve on it, though he had one paddle-box of the *Great Eastern* for a pulpit, another for the clerk's desk, and the main deck for the aisle of his chapel.

A school of porpoises have just hove in sight on the weather-bow,—kicking their flukes in the air, and evidently mistaking this Christian Sabbath for an unhallowed Fourth of July. The Bay is as smooth as a mill-pond, and covered with white sails which afar in the distance look like reflections of the fleecy clouds above. Passengers are pacing the deck and smoking—smoking is allowed on the whole length and breadth of the upper deck; only in one locality is it forbidden, and that is abaft the propelling screw. Apropos of that piece of machinery; a matter-of-fact looking gentleman from the interior of Virginia had a most unwarrantable joke put upon him by a still soberer looking individual than himself. While looking into the engine-room, and expatiating on the perfection of the machinery, my sober looking friend interrupted him by remarking that there was a "screw loose somewhere." The Virginian contradicted the assertion and demanded, Where? His tormentor took him by the arm, led him off to the taffrail and triumphantly pointed to the revolving screw. Very soon afterwards there was a sound as of glasses, and the rippling of a liquescent smile. This was almost the only joke perpetrated on board. To the credit of the ship be it spoken that puns are forbidden in the same breath with gambling and other amusements of a demoralizing nature.

General amusements are afforded during the voyage which were not in the original bill. A gentleman connected with the Baltimore Press has been charged twenty-five cents for "refreshment" at the bar, on the ground that he took a double drink. He has paid, but under protest. A quaint old gentleman, bearing no small resemblance to the veritable Diedrich Knickerbocker, never waits for waiters at meal time, but rises and circumnavigates the table with fork and plate in hand, harpooning all stray chicken-breasts and cold tongues that lie within his reach.

We are now drawing nigh unto our destination. The *Geo. Peabody*, the fastest boat that plies these waters, came down the Bay with an immense load of passengers, and rounded our stern with the evident expectation of running alongside and accompanying us up the Bay; but the *Geo. Peabody* made erroneous calculations in regard to the speed of her colossal competitor, and did not even get near enough to read the very legible name on her stern. Tug-boats, filled with gaping Virginians, puff and scream by our side for a moment, and then fall far in our wake. In speed, as well as in size, the *Great Eastern* is worthy to be the monarch of Chesapeake Bay.

Just imagine a break of two hours in this letter and the *Great Eastern* excursionists on the steamer *Philadelphia*, and bound for Baltimore. At 5 o'clock P. M. we dropped anchor in Annapolis Roads. Though we got under weigh at 5 in the morning, we did not get headed Annapolis-ward until about 8, as it was necessary to run down to Cape Henry. We have actually made 155 miles in 8 hours 55 minutes, making the average rate of speed about 16 miles per hour. The trip, so far as the ship is concerned, from the first moment of leaving New-York until the present writing, has been a success in every particular. The *Great Eastern* has demonstrated that for comfort and convenience her appointments are unrivaled, and she has in a great measure shaken the odium of the ill-fated Cape May excursion from her own shoulders on to those where it rightfully belongs. All that an intelligent ship could do she has done, and would probably have done yet more, had the occasion demanded. In the disembarkation of their passengers, however, the officers fired a parting salute of stupidity. When the *Philadelphia* came under our counter it can easily be imagined that all on the decks of the big ship were as unconscious of her presence as a man mounted on an elephant would be of a grasshopper in the grass below. It never seemed to occur to the gentlemen with gold bands on their caps to give official notice that a boat was waiting to take passengers to Baltimore. By dint of diligent inquiry, we ascertained that by going down a ladder somewhere in the after-part of the ship, a hole would be found—not in the ladder but in the side of the ship—through which we were at liberty to make our exit. Following a crowd, we plunged down between decks, in the midst of darkness which if it could not be felt, was at least plainly to be smelt, stumbling over boxes and baggage and barrels, until the impromptu mouth was reached, and the big ship vomited her living load on the decks of the *Philadelphia*. The only remarks made on the occasion were addressed by an official in a Japanese jacket, made of Pongee silk, who seemed to take immense pride in his personal appearance. He stood in the hole of debarkation and said, "Take care of your 'eads, gentlemen; 'eads, gentlemen, 'eads."

The *Great Eastern* sails on Saturday next for New-York, and thence, as all your readers know, for England on the 16th of this month. C. H. W.

THE ESCAPE OF COL. CROSS, THE NOTORIOUS FORGER.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* narrates the following incident in the life of Col. Cross, who has already gained a wide-spread notoriety by his counterfeiting exploits: "On Saturday morning Col. J. Buchanan Cross, who was awaiting sentence for forgery, escaped from John Porter, one of the tipstaves of the Quarter Sessions, who was bringing him to Court. A motion for a new trial was pending and was to have been argued on Saturday, but owing to some misunderstanding between Cross and his counsel, the defendant was satisfied that the motion would not be argued, but that he would receive his sentence. When Mr. Porter stopped for him at the prison, he requested the officer to get a carriage, as he wished his wife to accompany him, it being the last opportunity which would be afforded him previous to his sentence. The officer got the carriage, but no wife appeared, and Cross and Porter alone started off. On the way down, the Colonel requested as a favor that he might be taken to Miller's Hotel, corner of Washington-avenue and Moyamensing-avenue, so that he might arrange his trunk, which had been left there when he was arrested. To this the officer agreed, and the parties drove to the hotel, where they went up to the third story. The room was darkened, and while Cross was pretending to unlock the trunk, he asked Mr. Porter to open the shutters, and as he stepped to the window to do so, Cross sprang to his feet, and was out the doorway, and had the door locked upon the officer before he could well recover from his surprise. Down stairs at full speed he went, dropping his hat on the way, out into the yard, and then over the fence, his escape being facilitated by two chairs which were standing in the yard. Once in the street, he jumped into a covered wagon which seemed to be there in waiting, and was driven off at a rapid rate, before Mr. Porter could escape from his room. Mr. Porter had to kick out the panels of the door before he could get through, and when he reached the sidewalk he was in time to see the wagon disappearing from his sight. He ran after it, but the pursuit was fruitless." The matter was brought to the notice of the Court as soon as it had opened, and Mr. Porter was suspended. Further proceedings were held in abeyance until it should be ascertained whether the measures taken for the arrest of the fugitive should prove successful.

The Haytians and John Brown.

LETTER FROM JOHN BROWN, JR., TO PRESIDENT GEFFRARD.

The *Moniteur Haitien*, of July 7, contains the following letter, translated from English into French by M. Doucet, Secretary of the Police of Hayti:

To His Excellency Gen. Fabre Geffrard, President of the Republic of Hayti:

Words full of sympathy have come to me and those who in this country cherish liberty, equality and fraternity. They inform us that the good people of your republic have given a unanimous manifestation of their grief on the occasion of the execution of my lamented father, Capt. John Brown, and his companions in arms.

Allow me, in behalf of the members of my family who are not yet fallen victims beneath the iron rod of the slaveholders in America, to say to you, and through you to all the good Haytians, that we entertain for you a cordial sympathy. Although your country is far from ours, and though we speak different languages, we nevertheless feel that hearts can meet, notwithstanding intervening distances; we remember that God has formed of one blood all the inhabitants of the earth.

Haytians, brothers and sisters, here in this land of slaves, the warmest friends of your race are watching you, to observe how you refute the defamation that the African is incapable of self-government. You have given proof of your ability as soldiers. Without other assistance than that you found in your own energy and valor, you have thrown off and broken the yoke of the tyrant, and obliged him to seek refuge on the ocean. Your enemies themselves call you brave; your friends know that you are humane and magnanimous. The entire world to-day beholds in you the sublime spectacle of a people who, knowing the value of the liberty they have conquered, have arrived at that stage of progress which permits them to extend a generous sympathy to their oppressed brethren in a foreign land.

In this you have proven that spirit of progress which is the omen of your future grandeur and the guarantee of the accomplishment of our most brilliant hopes—the reign of universal emancipation.

We have heard how a slave power seized one of your most noble champions (Toussaint L'Ouverture) and cast him into a cold, damp dungeon, where he died of hunger. In our country, fines, imprisonment, hot iron, or the gibbet is the portion of those who will not prostrate themselves before the Moloch of Slavery. Nevertheless, in spite of all these chastisements, we are not discouraged.

The mutilated body can disappear; but the soul survives it.

So it is, then, only the body of Toussaint L'Ouverture which sleeps in the tomb; his soul visits the cabins of the slaves of the South when night is spread over the face of nature. The ears of our American slaves hear his voice in the wind-gusts which sweep over the prairies of Texas, of Arkansas and Missouri; his voice finds an echo in the immense valleys of Florida, among the pines of the Carolinas, in the Dismal Swamp and upon the mountain-tops, proclaiming that the despots of America shall yet know the strength of the toiler's arm, and that he who would be free must himself strike the first blow.

Long live Fabre Jeffrard. Long live the Republic. Such is the aspiration of the sincere friend of both.

JOHN BROWN, Jr.

Jefferson, Ashtabula County, Ohio, 16th April, 1860."

The Africans at Key West.

THE BARRACOONS EMPTY—THE RUMORED ATTEMPT AT A RESCUE.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

Key West, Thursday, July 26, 1860.

The last of the African slaves were sent on board the ship *Star of the Union*, on the 19th inst., and she sailed the same afternoon for Sinon, Africa. The number placed on board was 385, constituting what was known as the cargo of the unknown or "unnamed" French bark. The total number delivered over to the three vessels for return is 1138, the balance of the original number have died.

A good deal has been said about rescue, and other means for the recovery of these people. But nothing of a very tangible character evinced itself, other than the arrival of some half a dozen persons from Cuba and elsewhere—who looked and talked gravely upon "the law," in such cases made and provided. Most of the legal luminaries being absent, I have not been able to learn how far their views have been supported by local opinions; but, as to a *coup de main*, we have no doubt that the polished steel bayonets of the guard awoke some wholesome regards for their personal safety, and these scions of chivalry thought it prudent to return unscathed, than carry their wounds in the rear. The solitude of the trackless ocean, or untrodden prints of our broad domain, are not more complete than the late residence of these negroes. The buildings stand, but the loud and dimming sound of voices—the chanting and singing and dancing, and even the fierce expressions of anger are all gone—the weary sentinel—the challenge, relief guards—the smoke—giving note of busy preparation of food—the corn mill, and even the stocks are all deserted, and silence reigns throughout. The story about the bark *Adela* being burnt is all untrue; her crew were paid off in Havana, and belonged to the *Montauk*. having landed a cargo of slaves.

The steamer *Mohawk*, Capt. Craven, is again in port, having been cruising on her station on the Northern coast of Cuba. The new rendezvous for slavers and slaves, Anguilla Key, was visited—several coasting vessels were about. The *Mohawk* picked up a boat adrift, evidently belonging to a Spanish fisherman, from twine, &c., being found therein. Lieut. Duncan arrived here with an elegant brigantine, no name, found off Anguilla on the 22d inst.; no one on board. She was a slaver, and doubtless landed her slaves while the *Crusader* was chasing a bark; the breakfast for the negroes was in the galley, still warm. This is a new phase in the game—an English island the successful dépôt for slaves in transit to Cuba. There are three vessels now lying in Havana, having successfully landed their cargoes. There are a good many rumors about the negroes who left here in the ships for Africa—but I shall await something tangible.

The Spanish schooner *San José*, Cortel, from Cardenas to Matanzas, was blown off and drifted up towards Cape Carnaval, where she anchored, and the schooner *G. G. Baker*, Capt. Bernard, from Philadelphia on her way to Texas, placed a navigator on board and brought her down here. This was settled by the Spanish captain paying $300.

A little steamer called the *Barossa* left here on the 21st for Jacksonville. This was the boat which was to have played a part in the foray contemplated on the African dépôt.

The total number of slaves landed here was 1,432; died. 294; shipped to Africa, 1,138. SCARLET.

Sherman M. Booth at Liberty.

HOW A RESCUER WAS RESCUED, A COLLECTOR SURPRISED.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of the 2d gives the following account of the rescue of Sherman M. Booth, who has been confined for some months in the Custom House in that city for aiding in the rescue of fugitive slaves: A few minutes after 12 o'clock, ten determined men walked leisurely up the Custom House steps. They might have been taken for merchants having business with the Collector. They seemed entirely unconcerned, and were talking of every-day matters. They, however, did not visit the Collector; and the Marshal they could not see, for he was luxuriating in pork and beans—eating his accustomed dinner in all the security and repose of a peaceful conscience and a masterly appetite. The vigilant Burke, whose eye never sleeps, nor is known to wink, was alone visible. One of the gentlemen presented Mr. Burke with a card of admission to see Mr. Booth. The vigilant Burke took it, eyed it, spelled it, turned it over, and was exerting the whole of his intellectual powers to read it, when one of the other gentlemen caught him by the arms. A revolver gleamed before him. He heard the key turn in the door, and in another moment Mr. Booth stepped lightly over the threshold and waving an affectionate *au revoir*, went down the iron steps as comfortably as though on his way to a tea party. Mr. Burke did not reply to the parting words—unfortunately for what he had to say—he found himself thrust into the room, and the key again turned. Ah, vigilant Burke!

Mr. Booth was prepared for the promenade. His boots were blackened; the greater part of his hair was combed, and holding a fragrant nosegay in one hand, and a pistol in the other, he passed down Wisconsin-street, and walked over to the residence of his brother-in-law, T. J. Salsman, on Second-street. Here a large concourse of people gathered to congratulate him. From this place he proceeded in a wagon to a railroad station outside of the city, and is now probably enjoying the rural felicity of Walworth or Rock County. Marshal Lewis having finished his post-prandial meditation, set out for the Custom House. His feelings can be better imagined than described, when he found his beloved and vigilant Burke incarcerated in place of his favorite Booth. As he could do no better, he immediately wrung his hands, and offered a reward of $100 for the recapture of Booth. Let us hope he may get him.

A SAD CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—In February last, as a Mrs. Tucker, of Toulminville, Ala., was walking in the street, she was assailed by a dog and her hand badly mangled. It appears that the medical men of that section doubt whether a genuine case of hydrophobia ever occurred at the South, or could occur in that climate, and the physician to whom Mrs. Tucker applied to have her hand dressed, disliked to resort to the severe measures necessary in such cases, as there was no positive proof that the dog was mad, and the wound was treated in the ordinary manner. The hand became healed in due time, and no trouble was experienced from it until the 17th of July, when Mrs. Tucker was attacked by pain in the right hand and arm, (the one bitten,) which extended to her right side. She was also a little feverish and had some headache. On the second day after she died. The peculiar and distressing symptoms which marked the progress of her terrible disease are thus described by her physician in a letter to the Mobile *Tribune*:

"On Wednesday these disagreeable feelings continuing, she found suddenly that she could not swallow water. It produced a spasmodic feeling—in a word, the effort to drink took away her breath. I saw her on Wednesday evening. She was lying down on a bed, dressed and looking quite natural—skin felt pleasant, head little hot, pulse soft and weak, but not excited; asked her how she felt, and she said she had a burning thirst for water, but could not take it. I had some brought to her then. She began to look excited. I gave it to her, and the very sight of it caused a spasm of all the respiring muscles. You have a dash of cold water thrown suddenly into the face and stomach, you gasp, it takes away your breath. In such a manner did the very sight of the water—causing such a feeling of suffocation that the patient cried, 'Away with it, you will kill me.'

Imagine in this dry and heated weather, when there is no moisture even in the atmosphere, that consumed by a terrible thirst, the very sight of water should produce such an effect. Can anything be more horrible? On Wednesday night, urged by this desperate thirst, she rushed to the bucket of water, saying, 'I will have water,' but on reaching it the very sight brought on a spasm, and she would have fallen, [illegible] if they had not caught her.

On Thursday the spasms became more frequent; the secretion of a frothy, tenacious mucus in the throat which added to the distress, causing a constant hawking and spitting. The countenance seemed more wild and haggard; she was sensible, however, and recognized her acquaintances. She never showed any desire to hurt any one. She steadily grew weaker, and 11 o'clock Thursday night closed the sad scene."

MORE OF BLONDIN'S FREAKS.—On Thursday Blondin favored the populace at Niagara with another of his exhibitions. The Buffalo *Advertiser* describes the performance thus:

"After inspecting and taughtening some of the guys, Mr. Blondin, at five minutes past four, picked up his balance pole, stepped nimbly upon the rope, and started on his journey for the British province of Upper Canada. Proceeding toward the centre of the cable, he seated himself very complacently, and took a look at the scene around him; starting again, he proceeded toward the other shore, again stopped, lying at full length upon his back for a moment, turned a back summersault, and, regaining his feet, walked rapidly to his landing place, having been but five minutes on the trip. On his arrival he was greeted with a cordial shaking of hands and cheers, while the band struck up the 'Marseillaise.' After an interval of about twenty minutes, he again made his appearance on the rope, this time with a picture-taking apparatus on his back. Advancing some 200 feet from the shore, he stopped, lashed his balance pole to the cable, unstrapped his load, adjusted it in front of him, and took a 'likeness' of the people and the shore—at least, we suppose he did, for he said he was agoing to, and he squared himself, leveled his machine, and took aim through it, as these artists generally do—two circumstances which would go to show that the 'pictur was took.' Having evidently completed this to his satisfaction, he shouldered his machine, unlashed his balance-pole, and went ahead backward to the place whence he came. In a few minutes the little man was seen coming towards America attached to a heavy, lumbering chair. When about a third of the way out, he placed the chair upon the rope and seated himself thereon, crossed his legs, and gazed around with apparent unconcern. He then adjusted two legs of the chair on the cable, and again seated himself. Coming nearer to the American shore, he again stopped and sat down; and then got up and stood in the chair! Mr. Blondin reached the shore apparently not much fatigued, the whole performance having occupied about one hour. He was cordially received on his arrival, many of the spectators, ladies and gentlemen, pressing forward to shake hands with him. It was announced that his next exhibition would be on the 15th inst., when he would take his cooking-stove with him and 'cook his dinner on the way.'"

EXCITING AFFAIR AT HAMILTON, OHIO—SHOOTING OF A CITIZEN BY A JUDGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—We learn, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, of the 4th inst. that an exciting shooting affair took place in the city of Hamilton yesterday afternoon. The history of it, with the preceding circumstances, are about as follows: A minister over one of the religious congregations of the city received several anonymous communications through the post-office, in which the author professed a desire to join his church, but did not wish to become associated with such persons as certain ladies of his congregation. These letters were finally shown to the husband of one of the ladies, a prominent merchant, who thought he recognized the handwriting of another citizen, and subsequently charged him with being the author of the slanderous communication, and a personal encounter followed. This occurred several days ago. The fact finally came to the knowledge of one of the most prominent lawyers of Hamilton that the same anonymous caluminator had attacked his wife in the same contemptible way, and, taking means to satisfy himself of the authorship, resolved to inflict summary punishment. While passing along the street, yesterday afternoon, in a buggy, he discovered the supposed author of the letters in a store, and, alighting from his wagon, he walked in and commenced an attack by firing at him with a revolver. The individual attacked attempted to escape, and succeeded in so far avoiding his assailant as to dodge all but one shot, which took effect in the shoulder, inflicting a severe but not a dangerous wound. The interference of other parties present put an end to the affair for the time being. Much excitement existed throughout the city, all the parties to the scandal being among the most prominent and well-known citizens. For reasons which will suggest themselves, we forbear giving names, which may, perhaps, be made public through an investigation."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the names of the parties. The man who fired the revolver was Judge Clark of Hamilton, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Butler County, and the person shot was Mr. Rosenbush, a druggist.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The steamboat *La Crosse* exploded her boilers on the morning of the 2d inst. just after she had left New-Orleans for Sabine Pass and Galveston. R. B. Davis, Captain; Chas. Williams, Purser; Andrew Roque, first engineer, carpenter, cook, steward and two deck hands, names unknown, were killed; and Jno. Williams and James Martin, passengers, are missing. The *La Crosse* was valued at $30,000, and was insured for $17,000, as follows: Crescent Office, $5,000; Merchants', $4,000; New-Orleans, $4,000; and Star, $4,000. Her cargo was as follows: 500 sacks corn, 400 barrels flour, 330 barrels potatoes, 5 barrels lard, 6 kegs butter, 130 bales bagging, 5 cotton gins, and 64 packages merchandise. Capt. Davis was 32 years of age, and a native of Fairhaven, Conn., where both his parents are now living. He was unmarried. The Purser, Mr. Williams, was a native of New-York, about 30 years of age, unmarried, and has a brother and father in Texas, employed by the railroad company.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of General Sessions.

ENERVATING EFFECTS OF THE HOT WEATHER.

When the thermometer is at its present altitude business naturally flags in law Courts, civil and criminal. A man's indignation must be high indeed if he can get higher than "Phœbus Apollo" has reached during the past two days. Consequently, although persons were present perforce, in the Court of Sessions, (for no longing for "green fields and pastures new," would have been of avail to them,) yet prosecutors were generally distant, and witnesses in their excessive love of nature, were as hard to catch as shad at Christmas. There was no Grand Jury impanneled, as a matter of course. How could a quorum be obtainable with Saratoga, Niagara, Cape May, Long Branch, the White Mountains, the Catskills, &c., &c., inviting over-broiled citizens to quit the City? Recorder Barnard, who holds Court this term, is a patient man, who never shirks his duty, but does it assiduously and honorably, but if he were in the country instead of on the Bench, he would undoubtedly feel cooler and enjoy himself more. Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District Attorney, looks as if a rural district in Massachusetts would please him better than his snug seat in the Court-room. The petit jurors appear miserable and the reporters are undeniably indignant. Put the thermometer down eight or nine degrees, and business will go on in earnest, but unless the sessions of the Court were held in an ice-house, it would be folly now to expect the attendance of witnesses or prosecutors. Nevertheless, some parties who pleaded guilty to various offences, have been sentenced by the Recorder to the State Prison for two and three years each. Let a good breeze spring up, the thermometer descend to "Point Comfort," and the wheels of justice will revolve as fast as the paddles and screw of the *Great Eastern*.

Neglect of Counsel the Client's Loss.

MOTION TO DISMISS COMPLAINT.

Stephen H. Bowles vs. Abner Van Horne.—This was a motion to dismiss the plaintiff's complaint on the ground of neglect to proceed with case on the part of his counsel. The motion was made before Justice Hoffman at Special Term of the Superior Court. After hearing the facts of the case, the following is the opinion of the Court

Hoffman, J.—This is a motion to dismiss a complaint for unreasonable neglect to proceed with the cause.

In Ray *vs.* Thompson, (1 Duer, 636, November, 1852,) Mr. Justice Bosworth, with the concurrence of all the justices, stated the rule to be, that to entitle a defendant to move for dismissal of the complaint, he was not bound himself to notice the cause for trial, but might make the motion in all cases, where the plaintiff had neglected to bring the cause to trial, according to the course and practice of the Court.

At the time of that decision, the 21st rule of the Supreme Court was in force, and was identical with the present 27th rule. It had been adopted in August, 1852. In August, 1854, it was repealed, and no similar provision adopted. In August, 1856, the former rule was restored. It is as follows:

"Whenever an issue of fact shall have been joined in any action, and the plaintiff therein shall fail to bring the same to trial according to the cause and practice of the Court, the defendant may move for the dismissal of the complaint with costs."

If it be made to appear to the Court that the neglect of the plaintiff to bring the action to trial has not been unreasonable, the Court shall permit the plaintiff, on payment of costs, to bring the said action to trial at the next Court where the same is triable."

Under the 27th Section of the Code, authorizing a dismissal of the complaint, in case of an unreasonable neglect on the part of the plaintiff to proceed in the cause, under the rule referred to, and the case in our own court before cited, it is plain that the fact of the ability of the defendant to notice the cause and put it on the calendar, does not preclude him from making this motion. If he is not bound to notice it, his actually doing so himself may not bar him. It is the plaintiff's neglect which it is the object of the provisions in question to prevent or punish.

I think, therefore, that the fact of the defendant having noticed the cause for three terms, is not an answer to the present motion, and that the cases holding otherwise do not from the rule in our court. (See 14 Howard, 359, Moeller and Bailey.) It deserves notice that in that case Justice Harris notices the repeal of the rule of 1849-1852, now readopted in 1858, and decides the case before him mainly on the ground of that repeal.

The affidavit of the defendant's attorney makes out a case within the rule warranting the order.

The plaintiff's attorney shows that he did not put the cause on the calendar for April term, nor file a note of issue, but he says it was through inadvertence in his office or on the part of his clerk. The clerk refused to put it on the calendar, as no note of issue had been filed. He then commenced to prepare papers for a motion for that purpose, but abandoned it on account of the absence of a witness.

He filed a note of issue with the clerk for May, but his note of issue caused it to be placed at the foot of the calendar. It remained in the same wrong position through May and June. The clerk refused to correct it, and omitted to apply to the court for the reason of the absence of a witness, and the intended absence of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff, upon the trial in February, had liberty to withdraw a juror. Some irregularity occurred in placing the cause on the Calendar for March. It is not necessary, nor perhaps possible, on the papers to say positively that the plaintiff was in fault.

Looking at the course of the plaintiff's attorney in the most favorable light, it is just possible to hold that his neglect has not been unreasonable. To place a cause on the calendar in a position far below its proper place, and neglect to correct it, is a more serious violation of practice than to omit the act entirely.

I cannot let the plaintiff try his cause, except upon the payment of costs; and these costs I understand to be the whole costs accrued. The 26th rule provides that upon a stipulation the costs to which the defendant is entitled up to that time must be offered. The previous clause of the 27th rule speaks of a dismissal of the complaint with costs; and the permission to try at the next Court given as matter of favor, "on payment of costs," seems to me to mean the same costs.

The restoration of the rule of 1849, if duly enforced, will be very effectual to render a plaintiff diligent in the prosecution of his action, and relieves a defendant from preparation of a cause and its attendant expense, in a considerable class of cases.

The order will be that the complaint be dismissed, unless the plaintiff within ten days after service of a copy of this order, and a copy of the costs of the action as adjusted, pay the same to the defendant's attorney. In case of such payment the plaintiff is permitted to bring the cause to trial at the next trial term of this Court.

As some doubt has existed upon the practice, no costs are allowed of the present motion.

Alleged Forgery of Deeds.

Charles Miller vs. Eli Bennett.—This was a motion to vacate an order of arrest, granted in this case in September last. The motion was now made before Justice Sutherland at Chambers of the Supreme Court.

From the affidavits read in the case it appears that some time in 1857 the defendant owned certain lots in the upper part of the City, for which the plaintiff exchanged a house and land in Morrisania, and a house and lot in this City. The defendant gave the plaintiff a warranty deed for the property so exchanged, and also handed over an abstract of the title. Subsequently the plaintiff ascertained, as he alleges, that the deeds to the defendant, of which he, the plaintiff, had become possessed by the exchange, were forgeries. Thereupon he had the defendant arrested. The order of arrest was obtained upon setting forth the above statements.

In support of the present motion to vacate that order, the defendant now makes affidavit that he had no knowledge of the forgery if there was any, and that he believed the deeds to be perfectly good at the time of the transaction. He also produces the affidavit of a subscribing witness, Dr. Warner, who states that he sent Fitz & Giles, the grantors, to the defendant, and that Bennett never saw them before the transaction.

Decision reserved.

Action for Divorce.

ADVANTAGES OF LAGER-BIER SALOONS.

Caroline Stowell vs. Charles Stowell.—This was an action for divorce founded on charges of adultery.

The complaint alleges that the parties were married on the 19th of March, 1856, in this City, by Rev. Dr. Dix, and that they thereafter cohabited as man and wife. It is then charged that at divers different times since that date the defendant has been guilty of adultery with a woman named Mary Hyner, and it is particularly averred that such an act of infidelity was committed on the 30th of June last past, at Cook's lager-bier saloon in North William-street. The plaintiff avers that she has refused to cohabit with the defendant since her knowledge of his infidelity.

This action was then brought in the Common Pleas, and referred to Wm. Bloomfield, Esq., who now reported the charges against the defendant true. The defendant did not offer to make any defence. Upon that report Judge Brady now allowed judgment of divorce to be entered.

Addison Sandford for plaintiff. Defendant in default.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Sutherland, J.—*Van Loon vs. Bradley.*—Motion granted with $10 costs to abide the event.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 7.

$3,000	U. S. 5s, 1874	102	600	Harlem Railroad	17
13,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	89¾	550	do	17⅛
3,000	do	89⅞	700	Harlem R. Pref.	50
1,000	Vir. St. 6s	91⅛	2000	do...btw	50
1,000	N. Car. St. 6s	96⅛	200	do...b30	50¼
3,000	Br'klyn C.W.L.	102	20	Second-av. R.	98
9,000	Mo. State 6s	81	200	Reading Railroad	47⅛
1,000	do	81¼	200	do	47¾
6,000	do	81¾	100	do	47⅞
3,000	N. Y. Central 6s	96	1250	Mich. Cen. R.	67
1,000	N. Y. Central 7s	102½	50	do...b30	67¼
1,000	Erie 1st M. bds	102½	550	do	68
4,000	Erie 2d M. bds	102	500	do...b10	68
10,000	Erie 2d M.B.ext.	102	100	do...s60	67¾
14,000	Erie 3d M. B. '83	97	100	do...b60	68⅛
2,000	do...s10	97	100	Chic.Bur.&Q.R.b30	86¾
12,000	Erie 4th M bds.	80	50	do	86⅜
1,000	Erie Convt. B.'71	51	110	do	86
4,000	M. C. R. 8 p.c.1st		226	Mich. S. & N. Ia R.	19
	M. S. F. Con. Bs.	100	150	do	19¼
1,000	Mich. S. 2d M.Bs	67	275	do	19⅜
3,000	do	68⅛	50	do...b60	20⅛
10,000	do...b60	69	100	M.S.&N.Ia.G.S.b3	50
20,000	do...b60	69⅛	600	do	49⅜
2,000	do	68⅛	100	do...b10	49⅛
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	94⅜	50	do...s60	49⅛
1,000	L.C.&M.L.G.Bs	24⅛	45	do	49⅛
8,000	do	25	50	do...b60	50
4,000	do	25⅛	50	do...s10	49⅜
11,000	do	25	133	Panama Railroad	123
1,000	Ch. & N.W.1st M	63	50	do...b60	124
2,000	do	63⅛	20	do	123⅜
10,000	do	64	1350	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	82
10,000	H. & St. J. R. B.	73⅛	600	do...b30	82⅛
11,000	L. E.&W.2d M. B	50	200	do...b30	82⅛
1,000	D.L.&W. R.1stM.	102	200	do...b60	82⅜
10	Bank of America	111⅛	300	do	81¾
5	Hanover Bank	95	300	do	81⅞
40	Butch. & D. Bank	125	100	do...b30	82
50	Del. & H. C. Co.	96⅛	600	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	12
223	Pacific M. St. Co.	78	350	Galena & Chica. R.	76
150	do...b30	78⅛	50	do	76⅛
50	do	77⅛	50	do...b30	77
25	N. Y. Cen. R.	87⅛	50	do...snwk	76⅛
100	do...opg	87⅛	350	do	77
300	do...p.&c	87⅛	50	do...s10	77
800	do...opg	87⅛	50	do	77⅛
200	do...opg	87⅛	100	do...s60	77
100	do...b10	87⅛	50	do	77
100	do...b60	87⅛	50	do...b30	78
50	do...s60	87⅛	100	do	77⅛
22	Erie Railroad	25⅛	50	Clev. & Toledo R.	44⅛
185	do	26	2800	do	45
5	do	26⅛	200	do...b30	45⅛
505	do	26⅜	100	do...b30	45⅛
425	do	26⅜	350	do	45⅛
50	do	26⅞	1250	do	45⅛
300	do	27	100	do...b30	46
210	Erie R. Ass'd Stk.	26	650	do...b10	46
161	do	25⅛	500	do...b60	46⅛
250	Hud. R. R....b30	60	100	do...b30	46⅛
50	do	59⅛	1470	Chic.&R'k Isl'd R.	83
110	do	59⅛	100	do...b30	83⅛
100	do	59⅞	20	do	82⅛
600	do	60	350	La Crosse & Mil.R.	2⅛
310	Clev., Co. & Cin. R.	94	44	do	2

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Mo. State 6s	81⅜	20	Mich. Cen. R.	66⅛
5,000	Mich. S. S. F. B.	82	1000	M.So. & N.I.R..s30	19
7,000	Chi.&N.W. 1st M	64	150	do	19⅛
1,000	Har. 2d M. B.	96	150	Panama R....s30	122⅛
6,000	L. C. & M.L.G.B.	26	50	do...b60	123⅛
5,000	do...b30	27	50	Mich.So.&N.I.G.S.	49
80	Mech. Bank. Asso.	103⅛	75	do	48⅜
20	Bank of N. Y.	104⅛	100	do	48
80	Merchants' Ex. Bk	99	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	80⅛
100	Pac. Mail St. Co.	78⅛	100	do	80⅛
500	N. Y. Cen. R...opg	87⅛	100	do	80
500	do...p.&c	87⅛	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	76⅛
100	do...b60	87⅛	150	do	76⅛
100	Erie Railroad	27	100	do...b3	76⅛
400	do...b30	27	100	do...s60	76
150	do	26⅛	50	Clev. & Tol. R...s60	44⅛
300	Hud. Riv. R.	59⅛	200	do	45
200	do...b30	59⅛	200	do	45⅛
200	Harlem Railroad	16⅛	100	do...b5	45⅛
200	Harlem R. Pref.b30	50⅛	100	do	45⅛
300	Reading Railroad	47⅛	10	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	82⅛
100	do...b10	47⅛	100	Milw. & Miss. R.b30	14
250	do...b60	48			

TUESDAY, Aug. 7—P. M.

The business in the Railway Share list at the Stock Exchange to-day amounts to over forty thousand shares, of which 35,000 shares appear on the official report sales. This is a very large business for a single day, though not without precedent during the present movement. The surprise seems to be that with an additional rise of 2 ℘ cent. on the comparatively high rates of yesterday, and the temptation to realize on the greater advance since last week, the sales were not much heavier. There was no apparent difficulty in the forenoon in placing any amount of the New-York and Western Road Shares. Several Brokers were were heavy sellers on the Western list, believed to be for the *Bull* account, the holders being content to take their profits and leave to fresh buyers the chances of an additional rise, but the impression made on the market was scarcely perceptible, and on the slightest subsequent concession in prices, the demand was as strong as ever. The highest rates, compared with Monday's best sales were as follows:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Central	86⅞	87⅞	Toledo	43⅞	45⅞
Erie	25	27	Galena	75⅞	77⅞
M. Central	67	68	Ill. Central	80	82
M. Guaranteed	47⅛	50	Hudson	59⅛	60
Rock Island	82⅛	83	Harlem Pref.	49⅛	50
Burlington	86	86⅜	Reading	47⅛	47⅞

Between the Boards prices receded on Central and Toledo about ½ ℘ cent., and other descriptions were ⅛@½ ℘ cent. lower than the extreme rates and when the Brokers met at the Second Board this irregularity was again manifested, though not so generally, the sales showing in most cases within ⅛@½ ℘ cent. of the best rates of the forenoon, and finally closing on the Street about as follows:

N. Y. Central	87⅜	Toledo	45⅛
Erie	27	Galena	77
Michigan Central	66⅛	Illinois Central	81
Mich. Guaranteed	48⅛	Hudson	59⅜
Rock Island	82⅛	Harlem Preferred	49⅛
Burlington	86	Reading	47⅞

The Brokers generally report a strong market at the close, the indications being that another renewal of fresh orders to buy such as came into the early Board on Monday and to-day, to-morrow morning would at least maintain, if not further advance the current rates. But on this point, our readers outside of Wall-street would do well to exercise their own calm and deliberate judgment. For ten days or two weeks past all signs of reaction to lower prices have been wholly unreliable, as all present indications of much higher rates may at any moment prove deceptive. The market was greatly strengthened to-day by the increased attention turned to the New-York stocks, several of which, and especially Central, were before ruling below the Western speculation in relative values. A further impulse was also given to the Railway mortgages on substantial outside orders, not wholly speculative, thus showing the improved confidence which has taken hold of the public mind in regard to the prospects of the Western and New-York and Erie lines. In State Stocks there was an improvement of ¼@½ ℘ cent. in Virginias and Missouris. The general market this afternoon left off firm.

The Discount Market outside of Bank to-day is very quiet. The Brokers have less prime paper on sale than last week, though the rates are much the same. Demand loans are at 5 ℘ cent., and fairly active on account of the speculation on the Stock Exchange, with exceptions at 6 ℘ cent. at Bank or where a few days' notice is stipulated for. Exchange for the Boston mail closed rather dull, with only a moderate business at last quotations.

We notice with pleasure that Mr. George Bonner, late with Messrs. Weston, Dortic & Co., has joined Mr. L. De Ronge, late of Morran Brothers, in the Stock Exchange and General Brokerage line at No. 52 Exchange-place.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie,) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.
For the week	$1,561,888	$2,237,574
Previously reported	37,310,082	50,695,283
Since Jan. 1	$38,862,970	$52,932,857

The following was to-day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$175,190 35
Payments	214,754 84
Balance	5,512,097 83

The receipts include $150,000 for Customs.

The following is a statement of the movements of Cotton for the past week, and since 1st September last, compared with the five preceding years:

	RECEIPTS.		EXPORTS FOR PAST WEEK.		
	Past week.	Since Sep. 1.	To Gt. Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1859-60.	10,000	4,445,000	5,000	1,000	6,000
1858-9..	5,000	3,685,000	1,000	9,000	4,000
1857-8..	11,000	3,062,000	5,000	1,000	4,000
1856-7..	3,000	2,895,000	5,000	3,000	1,000
1855-6..	12,000	3,482,000	2,000	—	1,000
1854-5..	12,000	2,762,000	2,000	2,000	4,000

	EXPORTS SINCE SEPT. 1.				
	To G. Brit.	To France.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1859-60.	2,660,000	578,000	493,000	3,731,000	158,000
1858-9..	1,966,000	438,000	545,000	2,949,000	130,000
1857-8..	1,777,000	378,000	388,000	2,543,000	116,000
1856-7..	1,412,000	412,000	408,000	2,232,000	76,000
1855-6..	1,939,000	478,000	520,000	2,937,000	57,000
1854-5..	1,502,000	409,000	280,000	2,191,000	127,000

"The continuance of dry, hot weather at the South has been unfavorable for the upland crops," says Messrs. Neill Brothers' circular. "Complaints from the interior have been general that cotton has suffered for want of rain, and that a longer absence of it would be fatal to the plant in the high, sandy lands. The good start and promising growth of Spring has thus been lost in many places, and the prospects for a large yield are considered less favorable than heretofore. The last accounts, however, report rain in some sections; and though we have not heard of an immediate improvement, yet it is thought that the injury may be partly retrieved by favorable weather henceforward. The bottom land and seaboard crops continue to do well, and from these there are no complaints. The crop is yet in a critical condition, and greatly dependent upon future weather. In the meantime, picking progresses, and by telegraph we learn that 180 bales of new crop had been received at New-Orleans up to 3d inst., against 6 bales last year. These early arrivals are generally regarded as evidence that the plant has been forced to rapid maturity without having time for a full growth."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since noon yesterday, have been 24 bbls. Ashes, 10,303 bbls. Flour, 614 bbls. Corn Meal, 68, 106 bushels Wheat, 54,854 bushels Corn, 24,637 bush. Oats, 4,564 bushels Rye, 364 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,137 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day: 75 bbls. in lots at $5 12½ for Pots and $5 56¼ for Pearls, per 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales: 800 bags Laguayra at 15½c.@15¾d.; 100 mats Macassor at 16c.; and 350 bags triage Ceylon on private terms.

CANDLES—Adamantine are in request, chiefly at 16c.@17c. per 100 lb.

COTTON—Sales have been reported of 1,000 bales, including Middling Upland at 10⅝c.@10¾c; and other grades at per proportionate rates per lb.

DYEWOODS—The demand has been limited, and prices continue somewhat nominal.

FISH—Dry Cod have been in request, including George's, at $4 37 ℘ cwt. Mackerel are inquired for, including large No. 1, at $15 25@16 37; and do No. 2 at $13 37@$13 50 ℘ bbl. Salmon and Herring remain as last noticed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is quite active and the low grades, are 5c.@10c. better—the improvement being the most noticeable in the low grades of Western extra—these are attracting more attention from shippers, and are not plenty. New is in moderate supply and is selling at about the rates of old Wheat. Family extras are in good request at the asking rates of yesterday. The sales are 17,450 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 20@$5 22½; inferior to very choice extra State at $5 25@$5 45; superfine Western at $5 15@$5 20; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 30@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 35@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 30@$5 35; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 50 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20@$5 22½
Extra State	5 25@5 45
Superfine Western	5 15@5 20
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 30@6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 35@6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 30@5 35
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd.	5 40@5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 55@6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 45@5 55
Extra Genesee	5 70@7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 65@6 75

Southern Flour is doing better. Sales have been reported of 3,250 bbls. in lots, at $5 10@$5 60 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian is in request, including superfine at $5 15, and inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 25@$7 50 ℘ bbl.; 1,170 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $3 35@$3 40 for Jersey, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been inactive, yet quoted steady.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in demand at buoyant prices. Other kinds have been in slack request.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively demand and the market is better. The inquiry is largely confined to Winter; this is 2c.@3c. better; Spring is also dearer, and in request for export. Millers purchased moderately. The sales comprise 16,810 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1 25½@$1 27—the latter rate for prime, in store; 24,000 bushels new and old red Western, at $1 25@$1 26½ for new, and $1 27@$1 30 for old; 6,100 bushels amber Illinois, at $1 32—an extreme rate; 2,500 bushels choice red North Carolina, $1 33; 600 bushels red Delaware, at $1 30; 9,400 bushels new white Ohio, at $1 30@$1 34; 11,600 bushels old white do., at $1 35@$1 37; 800 bushels new white Kentucky, at $1 45, afloat, and 6,100 bushels Chicago Spring, at about $1 22 ℘ bushel. Mr. S. R. Ford offered, to-day, the first samples of new State, from Livingston County—the quality superior to any sample which we have seen for many years. Two samples of new Barley—one of Spring, which was badly stained; and one of Winter, of excellent quality. Oats are in fair request for the Trade, at 36½c.@38c. for Western and Canadian, and 38½c.@39c. for Canadian. Rye is selling slowly, at $1. Corn is firmer, the demand being quite active for the home trade, and in part for export. The sales add up 85,000 bushels at 62c. for unsound; 63½c.@63c. for sound mixed Western; 67c. for Western Yellow, and 65c. for round Yellow, ℘ bushel.

HAY—Sales, 600 bales North River, at unchanged prices.

HEMP—Is inactive, at former prices. Sales, 600 bales Manila, on terms not ascertained.

HOPS—Sales 160 bales last year's crop, at 6c.@8c. ℘ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, at $1 65@$1 70 ℘ thousand.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common, and $1 10 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 10 hhds. Neuvitas, at 35c.; and 42 hhds. Clayed Cuba, at 27c. ℘ gallon.

METALS—Have been inactive, yet prices have not varied much.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine rules dull and nominal at $3 ℘ 280 lbs. Stock, 8,500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine is less plenty, and prices are rather firmer, though buyers purchase reservedly, as they prefer awaiting the arrival of more liberal supplies. The sales comprise 400 bbls., at 37½c.@38c. for straight lots, and 39½c. for New York bbls. Week's receipts 2,271 bbls. Estimated stock 1,500 bbls. Tar has been in better request at improved prices. Sales of 600 bbls. Washington at $2 62½@$2 87½, as it runs, filled in order in yard, chiefly at the inside rate, but now held higher. Stock 2,800 bbls. Common Rosin is plenty and heavy. Sales 650 bbls., at $1 37½ ℘ 310 lbs., delivered by vessel in yard. The medium and fine grades are quiet, and prices rule low. Week's receipts of Rosin, 5,037 bbls. Estimated stock of Common Rosin, 30,000 bbls. Messrs. Tunner & Stewart have prepared the following statement of the *Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to Aug. 7, 1860.*

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls.	42,622	58,600
Spirits Turpentine, bbls.	66,780	39,423
Rosin, bbls.	415,098	400,208
Tar, bbls.	40,257	18,429

OILS.—Linseed is in limited request; sales of 10,000 gallons, at 60c.@61c. in casks. Crude Whale is firm and in good demand; sales 1,500 bbls. fair quality at 50c., and 275 do. inferior dark at 46½c.; some sales of inferior were also made at 46c., making in all, about 20,000 bbls. for the week, at 46½c.@55c., as to quality, but no real handsome oil can now be obtained, even at our extreme figures. Refined Winter Bleached is in moderate request; sales 6,000 gallons, in New Bedford, at equal to 60c. here. Crude Sperm is rather quiet, but the stock is light and prices are sustained; sales 375 bbls. at $1 50, cash, ℘ gallon. Red Oil sells slowly at 51c.@52c., cash. Other kinds are in limited request, at steady rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet—the arrivals are limited, but the supply is good, and sales are 587 bbls. at $18 50; for Old Mess, $20 for clear; $13 75@$14 12½ for Rumps, and $14 for new Prime. Cut Meats have not varied much. Lard is less active. The day's transactions add up to only 350 tcs., and bbls. at 13c.@13½c. ℘ lb. Beef continues inactive; 180 bbls. were disposed of, in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 62½@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess $14@$18 ℘ tce. Beef Hams $11@$15 ℘ bbl. Butter is in demand at 11c.@19c. for new State, and 10c.@15c. for Ohio ℘ lb. Cheese is salable and steady at 7c.@11c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales 175 tcs., in lots, at $4 50@$4 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Sales, 2,600 bush. Ashtons, and 4,000 bush. Lisbon, on private terms.

SEEDS—Sales, 1,700 bags Calcutta Linseed, in Boston, at $1 70 ℘ bush., and 115 bbls. Spanish Canary Seed on private terms.

SPICES—The day's transactions include 25,000 mats Cassia, on private terms; 250 bags Pepper, at 8½c; and 50 bags Pimento, at 6½c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request, and sales have been reported of 826 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 6½c.@7c.; with 118 boxes Havana, at 8½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 35,000 lbs. prime, part at 10½c. ℘ lb. The Butchers' Association Tallow has also been freely dealt in, but on terms not disclosed.

TEAS—Greens are in request and are quite firm. Blacks are heavy, and prices tend downward.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 750 bbls. at 20½c.@21c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were engaged 4,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d.; 50,000 bushels Wheat at 10½d.; also, by steamer, 500 boxes Cheese and 100 firkins Butter at 50s. For London, the engagements included 3,600 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. For Rotterdam, there were taken 100 bbls. Ashes at 35s., a bark, 15,000 bushels capacity, was chartered for Cork and a market, at the rate of 12d. per bushel.

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TO SOUTHERNERS.
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Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING WATER.
It would appear that no mercantile business is totally free from the attempt at a "do," which, in some cases, reduces very nearly to the level of a swindle. In this fashion is it that the proprietors of the Congress Spring at Saratoga have recently been attempting to make a monopoly for the Congress Water, by issuing advertisements containing all sorts of assertions calculated to do injury to the Empire Spring Water. It is, however, of no avail. The Empire Spring Water has received the unbiassed testimony of too many distinguished members of the healing art to be neglected by those who wish to drink the water at Saratoga, but from business or other reasons, are unable to avail themselves of the chance. It is far more beneficial than any other of the Saratoga waters in its effects. It is purer and better adapted for the sickly, while it is one of the surest preservatives of general health which has ever been placed in the market. Compared with it, the Congress Water is obliged to yield the palm, and cannot range with it, in its undoubted and permanent utility. It is, therefore, that we would point out to our Southern readers, who may be in the habit of drinking Saratoga waters, that it is by far the best adapted to their needs, being agreeable in taste, and invariably genuine when procured from the dépôt, No. 13 John-st., New-York. We counsel our Southern friends not to forget what we have said respecting it, but at all events to test its superiority by a practical and personal experience. Should they do so, they will at once be satisfied, and we predict that they will never try any other of the Saratoga waters either in watering-place or elsewhere.

We clip the above from *Lloyd's Railroad Guide*. We have now used the Empire Spring Water for many years in preference to the Congress, or any other Spring Water from Saratoga. It is more efficacious, and safer for use by many invalids than Congress. We know that it will keep in perfect order in bottles for [illegible]. We are gratified to learn that the true excellence of this water is now, to some extent, appreciated [illegible] North, South, East and West.

A few years since it was difficult to obtain it of druggists, except in our large cities. It is happily otherwise now.—Eds. Obs.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-sts.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the Times to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request Advertisers to hand in their notices before 8 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon's Grand Circus.

WINTER GARDEN—Magic Pills—The Contrabandist—El Trapezo—Corde Tendue.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Irish Mormon—Young Actress—Happy Man.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Three Guardsmen—Pleasant Neighbor—State Secrets.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Wood's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Necromancy—Promenade Concert.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Canadian*, from Liverpool on the 26th, *viâ* Londonderry on the 27th ult., arrived at Quebec yesterday. The advices brought by this steamer are one day later than those received by the *Kangaroo*, whose arrival off Cape Race was announced in our impression of Monday. It is reported that an agreement relative to the intervention of the Great European Powers to arrest the Syrian outbreak, was signed at Paris on the 26th ult. Further particulars are received of the massacre at Damascus, from which it would appear that the Druses invited Abd-el-Kader to assist them in their war against the Christians, but he positively refused to give them any countenance. From Italy there is a rumor, indorsed by the London *Times'* correspondent, that Garibaldi had landed on the Neapolitan coast, and was marching on the capital. The speech of Lord Palmerston on the British Defence question, published some days ago in this journal, is reported to have caused great excitement in Paris. We learn from an announcement of the Atlantic Telegraph Company that the efforts to restore the cable at Newfoundland have been unsuccessful. The prospectus of a new Ocean Telegraph Company has been issued in London.

We learn from a German print that an imperial ukase, exceedingly important to foreign residents in Russia, has been recently issued by the Czar. This decree removes many of the restrictions heretofore imposed upon foreign merchants, and places them upon an equal footing with native merchants. Foreigners are also now permitted to acquire movable or immovable property by purchase, will, or donation. This law—another step in that path of liberal reform which Russia some time ago commenced to follow—will doubtless have a wholesome influence upon her trade, and will be recognized with satisfaction by the whole commercial world.

The Breckinridge and Lane Democratic State Convention assembled at Syracuse, yesterday, to nominate candidates for State Officers and to make necessary arrangements for the Presidential campaign. The Convention did not get fairly to work until night, most of the day being spent in the attempt to straighten out the matter of credentials. Hon. Henry S. Randall, of Cortland, was finally elected permanent President, and every district in the State was declared to be properly represented in the Convention. At the late hour at which the proceedings reach us, we cannot do more than refer our readers to our very full telegraphic report.

The Prince of Wales returned to St. John from Fredericton, and embarked on board the gunboat *Styx* for Hantsport. He attended a ball at Fredericton on Monday night, and danced until 2 o'clock. The people of St. John, on his return there, took the horses from his carriage and drew him through the streets to the place of embarkation. The letters of our special correspondent give full and interesting details of the reception ceremonies at Halifax, St. John, and other places.

Among the papers read in the Scientific Congress on Saturday, was one by Prof. Agassiz, on Methods of Zoology; one by Prof. Bache, on the Magnetism of the Moon; one by C. B. Hitchcock, Esq., on the Geology of Newport; and one by Capt. Hunt, on War in its Scientific Aspects. No division into sections took place, and only one session was held—the *savans* in the afternoon making a visit to the fort. Great interest was felt in the paper of Prof. Agassiz, as it was thought he might touch upon the theory of Darwin in his *Origin of Species*; but the great crowd which flocked to hear it was disappointed, as he scarcely approached it.

A Convention of the Dental Surgeon's of the United States assembled at Saratoga yesterday, and is expected to remain in Session three or four days. About seventy-five members were present, and probably as many more will arrive during the Session. L. L. Buckingham, of Philadelphia, was elected President for the ensuing year. In the afternoon several interesting essays were read.

A supposed murder, under very mysterious circumstances, is causing much excitement among the visitors at Long Branch, N. J. Early yesterday morning two fishermen found, near the Monmouth House, a billet of wood upon which were blood, hair and brains, while close by was a pool of blood, whence a trail led to a skiff on the beach, the bottom of which was also covered with blood, giving rise to the supposition that the body of the victim had been taken out and sunk in the ocean. Other indications that a murder had been committed were apparent, and several persons state that they heard the noise of a scuffle and pistol-shots fired at about 12½ o'clock. Up to the departure of the last boat for this City, neither a clue to the perpetrator nor to his victim had been obtained.

Another letter from our special correspondent on board the *Great Eastern*, giving details of the trip to the Chesapeake, will be found in our columns this morning.

The Board of Councilmen last evening received a communication from the Comptroller detailing the condition of the City finances. Councilman Lent gave notice that he should not vote for the Japanese appropriation again unless a bill of particulars was furnished. No attempt was made to pass the appropriation, and it is understood that none will be made until the items of the bills are forthcoming, when the $105,000 will be voted. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in directing that the floating debt of the City should be funded, and that a new water stock should be issued for the enlargement of the Croton Works.

The international cricket match between Canada and the United States, commenced on Monday, terminated yesterday in favor of the United States, who, at the close, had five wickets to spare. The Canadians made 190 in their two innings. Notwithstanding the heat of the day the match was contested with much spirit, and was witnessed by quite a crowd of spectators, many of whom were ladies.

The Mendelssohn Musical Union, numbering among its members many of the most talented musicians resident in the City, spent an agreeable season on Monday night in making a moonlight excursion to the Highlands of the Hudson. Several musical celebrities participated in the event, and, occupied with singing and dancing, the excursionists found that the eight hours devoted to their Festival had passed all too quickly.

Justice Hoffman, of the Superior Court, yesterday rendered a decision upon a motion of the defendant in a cause to dismiss a complaint on the ground of neglect on the part of the plaintiff to bring the issue to trial. The affidavit of the plaintiff admitted that he had not placed the cause upon the calendar for the April Term, nor had filed an note of issue, but offered in excuse for the neglect a clerical inadvertence in his office. A series of irregularities were the result of his attempt to place the matter right on the calendar for the May and June Terms, but the papers failed to show that the fault was altogether on his part. The Judge, under the rule of practice, decided that the plaintiff could not try the case, unless within ten days after the service of the order of dismissal he paid the costs of the action to defendant's counsel. If, however, such costs shall be paid within the stipulated time, the plaintiff is at liberty to bring the cause for trial at the next term of the Court. The decision restores the rule of 1849, which was appealed in 1852, and its tendency will be to render a plaintiff diligent in the prosecution of his action, while the defendant will be relieved from the preparation of a cause and its attendant expense, in a considerable class of cases.

The Stock Market again advanced 1@2 ℔ cent. yesterday on the New-York and Western Road Shares, and closed strong in the afternoon, though at a concession of ½@1 ℔ cent. from extreme rates. No alteration in Money or Exchange.

Flour, Wheat and Corn were in lively demand at firmer prices. Cotton was in limited request at former rates. Groceries were moderately dealt in. Cassia was brisker. Tar was more sought after and was dearer. Provisions were quiet. The movements in other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

England and Her Navy.

The most extraordinary admission made in the extremely guarded speech of the British Prime Minister, reproduced in the Times of Monday, is that the wooden walls of England no longer avail to protect the island, and that Britannia at last acknowledges the need of bulwarks and "towers along her steep." Lord Palmerston declares the British Navy not only insufficient to protect the country against the possible danger of a French invasion, but even incapable of defending itself and the national dock-yards against the approach of a French flotilla. In these circumstances he invites an appropriation almost equal to the actual national debt of the United States, to provide a show of protection for the very navy upon which England relies for her own safety!

With this too significant admission before us, it will not be uninteresting to compare the actual and prospective force of the French and English navies; that is, of the vessels in each service which are actually in course of construction, and of the vessels now in commission. Fortunately the freshest materials for such an inquiry have just been furnished by Mr. Donald McKay, the well-known shipbuilder of Boston, who communicates the results of personal investigations in England to that invaluable journal of shipping, the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*. Mr. McKay informs us that on the 1st of July, 1860, the English had in actual service steam vessels bearing 9,136 guns, and sailing ships with an armament of 6,180 guns. In the docks and in a state of forwardness warranting an expectation that they would be in service before the conclusion of another year, were 53 vessels, of an aggregate armament of 1,783 guns. These unfinished men-of-war were all propelled by steam. Thus the entire fighting force of the British Navy, in 1861, is represented by a number approximating to 11,000 guns.

The French Navy for the same period is also estimated by Mr. McKay, from data carefully prepared. He determines the force of French steam-shipping at 5,500 guns, and the total of both steam and sail at 8,422 guns, a figure obviously far below the muster-roll of the British Navy. But guns are not men, and the most ingenious devices of the British Government have failed to provide the 200,000 men required to man their vast armada, less than half that number having been secured by the late extraordinary inducements and liberal bounties. France, on the other hand, thanks to its autocratic government and to the maritime conscription, is always assured of a full supply of sailors who will fill any demand the naval bureau may think proper to make. The mercantile marine and the fishing fleet of France may at any moment be emptied to fill the main deck with armed occupants, who will relieve the ordinary crews of all dangers save those of hand-to-hand fighting. The apparent mechanical inequality of the armament of the two nations is also affected by the fact that the Colonial possessions of England variegate with all colors the map of the world, requiring a vast expenditure of protection, and the distribution of an enormous naval force. France has established military posts, not colonies, all around the globe—posts which strengthen rather than weaken her aggressive power, and which if destroyed will leave the recuperative energies of the parent country unaffected. These posts are centres of operation from which the most destructive predatory excursions may be organized, and little less than the entire muster of the British navy would be needed to make head against the tactics of France, should she choose to make these naval stand-points the bases of warlike assaults upon the Colonial empire of England. The disparity, therefore, between the naval provision of the two Governments is rather apparent than real. England can only strengthen her channel fleet against the possibilities of a French attack, by so weakening her Mediterranean, American, and East India squadrons, as to court the hostilities of the rival power in those quarters. In other words, the security of the British Isles is only to be obtained by the sacrifice of that vast colonial empire which it has been the ambition of John Bull, from the days of Drake and Raleigh, to establish.

Nor are indications wanting of a disposition on the part of the actual Government of England to reconcile itself to this result. Lord Palmerston, in his recent speech, appeared almost openly to abandon the thought of saving the Colonies. He spoke of a war with France as imminent; but all his provisions extended to the salvation of London. The heart was to be guarded at the cost of the extremities. In view of the tremendous fortifications erected by France, he proposed counter fortifications to be erected between the British capital and the French coast. He altogether omitted to suggest any provision against French attacks upon the Colonial Empire of England. Yet, should hostilities break out between the two Governments, nothing is more probable than that, to the spoliation of this ill-gotten empire, and not to the invasion of the metropolis, the efforts of Napoleon III would be directed. Else why have all the zeal and energy of the French Colonial Bureau been given to the preparation of posts of offence adjacent everywhere to England's Colonial possessions? The bugle of France has followed the British drum-beat around the world. The islands at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, for instance, have been for years growing into a vast coal depôt for the French war-steamers. Guadaloupe, in the West Indies, is also furnished with coals sufficient to provide the French navy for six months before the British steam navy in those seas could obtain the necessary supplies. At the Isle of Reunion, at the north point of Madagascar, at Pondicherry, and in the Red Sea, France has made ready her sword, so that should war actually break out, France would be at once in the full possession of her military and naval resources at every point of collision, while England would have to await the slow and immature processes of red tape routine. It is scarcely to be expected that, from this disproportion of available power, the external empire of England could by any human means be saved. France would have no foreign coasts to protect; her activities would be purely and freely offensive, while England, adhering to a colonial policy, once important to the maintenance of the control of the seas, but in the presence of steam navigation and modern commerce now converted into an element of weakness, would have to abandon all her outlying realms, and rest satisfied with the preservation of London itself from the presence of the "furious Frank." The whole naval force of France could be brought to bear upon the Channel ports and upon the Thames, the Severn and the Mersey, before the scattered squadrons of England could be summoned to the rescue. And in this critical hour of conflict France would leave nothing undefended, while the world-wide colonies of England would still remain at the mercy of her enemy.

As an illustration of these important points, the figures supplied by Mr. McKay are valuable. They prove that France, with a concentrated navy of two-thirds the diffused strength of England, is really to-day the mistress of the seas. Leaving Canada and India to their fate, Lord Palmerston admits this fact, and is solely anxious to keep the "frog-eating Frenchman" out of Hyde Park and Soho Square. Indeed, the Premier flatly tells the British public that the Government has nothing to offer beyond the hope of this miserable guarantee. To such a self-confessed point of inferiority has the once boasted naval supremacy of Great Britain descended!

The True Prince in America.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to America has been, and is likely still to be, sufficiently discussed from the political and historical point of view. It is obvious to every capacity that nothing could be more interesting than the spectacle of the representative of George III. receiving friendly hospitalities at the hands of the successor of Washington. The edge of this striking event has been, indeed, a little dulled by the previous and not less remarkable visit of Napoleon III. to Windsor Castle; but it is still most impressive, and everybody will be sure to comment upon it before the Prince leaves our shores. Then, too, nothing can be more noteworthy than the recognition of the growth and dignity of her Colonies, which England offers in sending the heir of Victoria to listen to long speeches, and to make short ones in reply, all the way from St. John to Montreal. We may safely trust our Canadian and Provincial friends generally to "improve" this text. It assuredly has no bearings which they will not find out, no meanings which they will not extract, and copiously administer to themselves first, and to the whole world afterwards.

But we can hardly expect either the Canadians, the Nova Scotians, or any other good loyalists to analyze the curious lights which are thrown upon human nature in general, and American nature in particular, as one of its component elements, by the Prince of Wales, his visit. Long as the people of America—alike in the British Provinces and the independent States—have lived without a prince, it is plain that to love princes, to delight in their princeliness, to take a passionate interest in the cut of their breeches, and to study with ardent sincerity the leading features of their domestic manners, are still traits of the Anglo-American constitution.

Nothing is more amusing in the accounts which reach us of the Prince's progress through the American dominions of his august mother, than the exquisite satisfaction which the mayors and councilmen of petty townships in the British Provinces evidently take in rolling over under their tongues at full length the "sweet morsel" of the Prince's multitudinous and mellifluous titles. They never read their harangues to His Royal Highness, but they go through with such a category of high-sounding names and offices that one cannot help suspecting they penned their addresses under the direct inspection of "Garter, King-at-Arms."

The young ladies whose opening dreams of life have been rose-tinctured by a waltz with the budding expectancy and rose of the fair State of England, cannot have found more pleasure in their musical gyrations with royalty than their fathers and their friends of the sterner sex have tasted in presenting their homage to the

> "Most High, Puissant and Illustrious Prince Albert Edward, Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, Great Steward of Scotland, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Earl of Chester, Garrick and Dublin, Baron of Renfrew and Lord of the Isles, K. G."

The most high, puissant and illustrious Prince himself, boy as he is, has evidently inherited too much of his mother's admirable good sense, and has been too carefully trained in the ways of the world, not to see the ridiculous side of all this solemn fanfaronade. His own little speeches are models of simplicity, just tinged occasionally with a subdued and good-natured quizzicality which is not the less agreeable that it is most delicately administered. We cannot but regret that the telegraph and the correspondents should not have favored us with the text of the Prince's reply to the address of Mayor Lincoln, of Boston, in particular, for Boston has ranged herself with the Provincial towns of British America in doing homage to Albert Edward. Mayor Lincoln's own account of his experiences with Royalty we have, and it is piquant enough to sharpen our regret at missing the Prince's side of the story. The worthy Mayor seems to have a vague notion that he may have been making a goose of himself, for he says, "I do not know what may be thought of our visit to the Provinces at home," and with an inimitable touch of Yankee shrewdness, goes on to strike the main chord in his favor by adding: "but I am sure it will be a good thing for Boston here." This appeal to the Boston pocket is very neat and artful, and covers quite successfully the more purely personal intimation of the worshipful magistrate that the "attention of the Prince and his suite to me has been marked and peculiar." We should fancy it would have been, for we venture to say that neither the Prince nor his suite, among the strange things which they hoped to meet with in America, can have counted the visit of a Mayor of Boston, scampering down beyond the American frontier to beg his Royal Highness to do the rebellious old city of Hancock and Adams the favor of a passing glance.

New-York, so far, has behaved very becomingly in this matter, and if Boole can be suppressed, will, no doubt, continue to behave so to the end. The leading British citizens of the Metropolis have met in conclave, and very properly resolved to adjourn any specific national action in regard to the Prince's reception, for the present. This will afford an opportunity to some such respectable body of Americans, as, for instance, the Chamber of Commerce, to take a quiet initiative in the matter.

At the British meeting on Monday, some brilliant bagman was very sharp at the expense of New-York festivities in general, but we suspect that before the Prince turns his head this way we shall have prepared for him a welcome at once worthy of his own high rank, of the great people whose confidence confers that rank upon him, and of ourselves. The business of mere Prince-worshipping will be tolerably well reduced to absurdity long before His Royal Highness escapes from the Canadas, and, if only for novelty's sake, we shall be forced to treat him sensibly in New-York.

Jobson Once More.

That astonishing creature, Jobson, has once more brought himself before the eyes of the world. As a type of the civilized Bedouin, and the Ishmaelite of every-day experience, Jobson is unrivaled. His exploits on this side of the Atlantic were too numerous and too brilliant to need recapitulation here, but he has outdone himself in his latest appearance on his native soil of Britain. There was once a man who lived in honor all his days on the strength of having been kicked by the King of France. This worthy seems to have come to life again in Jobson, whose dearest delight it is to haul himself into publicity at the coat-skirts of some tormented and indignant "imp of fame." Mr. Gladstone, Lola Montez, and Sir James Clark have each in turn served his purpose. He has now attached himself to a certain Sir James Ferguson, M. P., whom he has pursued with libels and lampoons till the unhappy Baronet has been forced to drag him before a London Police Court, and with him no less important personages than Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Horsman, M. P.

According to Jobson's own statement, he has been horribly persecuted by Sir James Ferguson in the matter of certain pecuniary interests which the wicked Sir James has artfully turned away from their natural course towards Jobson into his own Parliamentary pockets. He has also been victimized by the British Home Secretary, Sir George Cornewall Lewis. Jobson despises Sir George, of course, and calls him a "political pigmy," but avers that pigmy as he is, he has been enabled to follow up the innocent Jobson with "the ferocity of a bull-dog, and the strength of a Titan," and all because Jobson "declined, or was unable to comply with Viscount Palmerston's desire, in June of last year, to get up an insurrection in Paris!" How this concerns poor Sir James Ferguson does not appear, nor why Mr. Disraeli should have been compelled to come into court and prove what was plain enough before, that Jobson was simply a lunatic at large, and a lunatic of very bad habits.

Sir James himself is the prosecutor in this case, his life having been worried out of him by the placards, letters and ballads with which Jobson diversified his existence. One of these ballads produced in Court Jobson regarded as so tremendously cutting, that he accused Sir James of either "stealing them from his lodgings or picking them from his pocket." Jobson read this ballad, and insisted on a categorical reply from Sir James to the questions which it suggested. It runs thus:

"This place isn't safe; the balls fly about.
Perhaps I shall catch a flea in my ear.
He trembled on hearing a Russian shout,
And added, 'Young Ferguson shall not lodge here.'

With that he led home some bold fighting men,
As gallant as England ever sent forth;
Men who would fight again and again,
Unless led by this vile cur of the North.

The gallant old Guards of England were thus
Constrained to retire when on conquest they reckoned,
And what has been often the cause of a 'muss,'
Abandon their grog to the brave Forty-Second."

Ferguson having been in the Crimean War, and having left his regiment, as he himself rather oddly says, "not only with the consent, but by the advice of his commanding officer," Jobson demanded to know, "Did you not quit the trenches under the circumstances mentioned in these verses, one of the libels I am charged with?"

Sir James was forced to reply to this impertinent query at least twenty times, in twenty different ways; and if the last development of Jobson illustrates nothing else, it throws a fearful light upon the advantages which the model system of English law offers to vexatious vagabonds for inflicting petty torture upon decent people. It is really alarming to think how easily the largest city might be depopulated by a dozen united and determined Jobsons, whom it would be unlawful to slay and intolerable to prosecute.

The Japanese Bill.—Two, at least, of the Board of New-York Councilmen, Mr. Lent and Mr. Starr, seem to be a little ashamed of the company they keep, and of the deeds for which the people hold them officially responsible. Mr. Lent last night declared his intention of insisting upon a bill of items before he would consent to the passage of the appropriation necessary for transferring $105,000, good and lawful money of the people of New-York, from the City Treasury into the pockets of the farmers who tilled the Japanese while they were with us. The indications previously were, that this enormous charge would be admitted like the account presented by a Vermont hotel-keeper to a foreign prince on his travels, in which the sum of $100 was set down as the cost of "making a d—d fuss generally." We are happy to note so feeble a protest at so late an hour as Mr. Lent has now raised—more, let us tell him, in the interest of his good name and of the good name of the body to which he belongs, than in behalf of the City. Plundered as New-York is, and for years has been, the loss of a hundred thousand dollars would hardly excite any special indignation, nor will its saving call for any astonishing gratitude. But it is a vital matter to the few members of the City Government who have some lingering hope of preserving their private reputations that they should clear themselves emphatically and openly of all complicity in a "job" which excites peculiar attention only because its real nature happens to be peculiarly evident to the whole community.

The Rumored Death of the Emperor of China.—The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of Augsburg reports, by way of Russia, that it was believed in Chinese official circles that the Emperor Hien-Fung had died, or was dying, of an old trouble in one of his legs. Should this report be confirmed, it is quite possible that the Allies may receive propositions of peace from Peking. The death of the Emperor who refused to entertain Lord Elgin's version of the treaty of Tien-Tsin would relieve the Chinese authorities from the necessity of carrying out his policy, and enable them to renew negotiations with the Allied Ministers without the appearance of quailing before the armaments which are assembling so rapidly about the Pei-Ho.

Minor Topics.

—We are very sorry for the Bostonians. Athenians without an Athens, although they have all the will in the world to hear or to tell some new thing, they can never get any new thing, least of all any "big thing" to hear or to tell. They made a desperate clutch at the Japanese, sending an embassy of Aldermen to wrest Tommy and Simmebuzen from the embraces of Boole, but on that occasion only Boole appeared to the Japs in the light of a friend and protector. They clung to Boole in order to escape Boston—of two evils choosing the least. The *Great Eastern* was the next disappointment of our oriental friends. Although themselves the "Great Easterns" of America, they would have the leviathan in their harbor, reckless of all the damage she might do to all the "Islands" by turning suddenly round in the Bay. This, too, was refused them. As a last effort, they have now dispatched their Mayor, Mr. Lincoln, all the way to Halifax to beg the Prince of Wales to come their way. Mayor Lincoln went to Halifax, saw the Royal Highness, apologized for Lexington and Bunker Hill in the handsomest manner, gave the Duke of Newcastle some preserved "chowder" as a bait, promised the Prince an evening with Emerson, a review on the Common, a comedy at the Museum, and an article discussing his Highness' whole career, past, present and to come, in the *Atlantic Monthly*. But it was all in vain. Mayor Lincoln was sent ruefully home again, to wait on Lord Lyons and Providence. We are sorry for Boston, really; but why can't she be contented with Douglas, whom she has had, and Blondin, whom we dare say she can have after the people get through with him at Niagara Falls. Small towns should not cry for the moon.

—The Eastern Christians generally have rather a rough reputation, travelers assuring us that the chief interest of life in modern Jerusalem centres upon the grand annual fight of the Latin and Greek factions over the Holy Sepulchre; but no Eastern Christians can compare in this particular with the Christians of St. George's-in-the-East, in London. The few old-fashioned persons who disapprove of cat-calls as an accompaniment to the Church service, and of unmerchantable eggs as compliments to clergymen, will be glad to learn that there is at last a prospect that the fearful strife which all the police of London, inspired by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department proved powerless to compose, may be appeased by the retreat of one of the combatants. Rev. Bryan King, whose passion for copes and candles was the beginning of this "letting-out of waters," has retired from his charge for a year. The parish will during that time be administered by Rev. Septimus Hansard, a young clergyman, who has earned an admirable reputation at Marylebone by his strong good sense and indefatigable devotion to the duties of his high calling. Mr. Hansard belongs to the family of the "Parliamentary Debates," but he is something more than a talker himself, being a clear-headed and conscientious doer of the word also. If any man can tame these Druses and Maronites of London, Mr. Hansard will do it.

—There is something deliciously free-and-easy about the administration of Police law in this happy land. On Sunday evening last an individual was arrested in Williamsburgh for promenading the streets, and offering to marry every lady he met. A policeman, hearing this desperate Cœlebs unburden his soul to a young lady who took flight at once from her too ardent swain, seized the offender, lodged him in jail, and had him sentenced the next day to "ten days' imprisonment." About two years ago a sailor was sentenced to transportation for kissing a clergyman's daughter as she landed from a steamer. But John Bull revolted at this extravagance, and the amorous tar was released. We should like to know what statute of New-York makes an offer of marriage punishable with any other imprisonment than the bonds of Hymen.

—The Homœopathists of New-York are no longer disposed to be "kept out in the cold" by the old faculties. They organized in 1857 a "Homœopathic Medical College of the State of New-York," which has now obtained a high degree of legitimate prosperity. Mayor Tiemann, Mr. Oakey Hall, James M. Smith, Horace H. Day, and others, are among the Trustees, while the Faculty embraces some of the best-known medical names of New-York. As the maxim of *Similia similibus curantur* commands the assent of these gentlemen, we hope their assumption of the collegiate character may cure their old quarrel with the old colleges. The first term of the new College will begin Oct. 15.

—The Prince of Wales will be a very agreeable member of his mother's family if he takes home with him all the gifts which he has received in the Canadas. He has already acquired a large Newfoundland dog of rather dubious amiability, a canoe, a pair of paddles and a spear. Add to these the alarming consideration that his Royal Highness "smokes," and probably the "calumet," and it will be seen that for the peace of Windsor it is extremely desirable his own private establishment should be got ready for him before he returns. A squaw, a tomahawk, and a buffalo bull are the least remarkable additions which may still be expected to his Highness' household ornaments.

Personal.

—It will be gratifying to the friends of Rev. Wm. S. Morrison and lady to learn that letters have been received announcing their safe arrival at Anjer on May 17, on their way to the Mission-field in China. It will be recollected that Mr. and Mrs. Morrison sailed hence in February last, in the ship *N. B. Palmer*. The agreeable society and courteous attention of Capt. Low and his amiable lady had rendered the voyage thus far an exceedingly pleasant one to the Missionaries.

—It will be remembered that during the recent European trip of Champion Heenan, a certain damsel calling herself Ada Isaacs Menken Heenan created great enthusiasm amongst the frequenters of the Bowery, claiming to be the lawful and wedded wife of the champion aforesaid. John disclaims all knowledge of the woman and utterly repudiates her, while she avows her determination of bringing "the Boy" to his proper bearings, and right soon. Heenan is at Newport, and the lady is at present in this City.

—Dr. Sontag, who was for a long time Astronomical Observer at the Dudley Observatory, resigned his position when he accepted the appointment of Astronomer to the Hays Arctic expedition. His successor, who has just been appointed, is Mr. Henry Ward Poole, formerly of South Danvers, Mass.

—Columbia College has bestowed the well-deserved honor of the degree of LL D. upon the venerable alumnus John W. Francis, M. D. A medical friend inquires, while we respect the duplex Doctor, will it be considered incompatible to dislike his triplex pill?

—That modern Samson, Dr. Winship, of Boston, has recently astonished his friends and admirers by lifting a dead-weight of eleven hundred and sixty pounds. Muscle and mind are uppermost now-a-days.

—Prior to making his Western campaign tour, Gov. Seward will visit his relatives on the Hudson-River, spend a few days in this City, and take a short trip into Vermont, where he has a valuable estate.

—The recently appointed Assistant United States District Attorney, James Buchanan Henry, Esq., is a nephew of the present incumbent of the Presidential Chair.

—Gov. Hunt was fined $25 recently by Judge Davis, for non-attendance as juryman. The Governor had the good sense to pay the fine, and will doubtless do better next time.

—Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie is writing a new story for the *Ledger*, after the completion of which she is going to Europe.

THE SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FOURTH DAY.

Newport, R. I., Saturday, Aug. 4, 1860.

No divisions into sections took place to-day, and only a morning session was held—the afternoon being devoted to a visit to the Fort. Very general interest was felt to hear Prof. Agassiz' address on Methods in Zoology, which had the first place on to-day's programme. The hall of the State House, accordingly, was excessively crowded with visitors, among whom were Senator Douglas, Mr. George Bancroft, Miss Harriet Hosmer, the sculptor, and Miss Mitchell, the astronomer. Prof. Agassiz' address, however, was quite brief; nor did he touch any of the grand theories of Life—only in a single sentence skirting along the verges of the great Darwin problem. The following was the scope of his remarks:

AGASSIZ ON METHODS IN ZOOLOGY.

The progress of Natural Science does not depend so much on the accumulation of facts as upon the *methods* by which these facts are combined. Results are controlled by methods. Unhappily, the devotees of Natural History and Zoology still linger on the level of a bald description; they do not view facts and phenomena with the severity and critical analysis of the physicists. There is little to be thankful for in mere qualitative analysis. The value of every observation must be tested in all its bearings before it can be allowed to enter as an element into philosophic generalization. In every province of investigation there is a great work for Description yet to do on this continent—enormous series of facts still awaiting this preliminary treatment. And yet Description is but the vestibule of scientific treatment; the time is gone by when glory and fame are to be acquired by the mere observation of individual facts. We want something more than this—we want to arrive at clear insight into the relations of phenomena and the foundation of those relations. It is this alone that can give us a criterion whereby to test the various theories of life that are arising in our day—theories of the origin of species and so forth. Standards and tests for our facts must be prepared, else how can we ascertain whether they have a legitimate bearing on the questions involved? In certain Zoological provinces, these standards are already prepared. The plan of structure of vertebrates, for example, is now thoroughly understood. To the German school of physio-philosophers belongs the merit of having shown that all vertebrate animals are built after one type—one plan. It was Schelling and Oken who first established the grand doctrine of homologies, while the poetic mind of Göthe caught those philosophic relations by the swifter methods of intuition. Geoffroy St. Hilaire at the same time threw out the same ideas in France, while Oken imported the homologies into English anatomy, dressing them to the taste of the Anglo-Saxon mind. Now, between the vertebrates and the other three great groups composing the hierarchy of animate organisms no genetic relation is conceivable. The theories that aim to show a development or transmutation of one class into another are untenable. Animals to be transmutable must belong to the same series, and it is much to be desired that our zoologists should come to recognize that *certain formulæ, as in mathematics, exclude each other*, and do *not* belong to the same series. We have two types, the true characteristics and criteria of which are not yet determined by the plan of their structure—the radiates and mollusks. But he was prepared to show in regard to the former of these groups that it is in reality constructed on a plan of its own, just the same as vertebrates or articulates. Prof. Agassiz then reviewed the distinctive characteristics of these two organic divisions, showing that vertebrates and articulates are separated from each other by immense differences. All articulate animals agree in consisting of a succession of rings, jointed from distance to distance—segments of a cylinder moveable one upon the other. Vertebrates, on the contrary, have in all cases an internal axis—the backbone, &c. When we get among the radiates, however, we are amid an entirely different type from either articulates or vertebrates. In proceeding to define the true philosophical characteristics of radiates, he first showed that great mistakes had arisen from too exclusively considering them with reference to mathematical forms. He then took up the question, Is the mouth and centre of radiation to be considered the anterior of the body of radiates: does it in fact correspond to the mouth? Prof. Agassiz answered in the negative, affirming that the mouth of radiates is no way comparable to the mouth of the higher animals. [He then pointed out what he conceived to be the *true* structural characteristics of radiates, making the chalk, which he uses on the blackboard with such astonishing dexterity and effect, a potent auxiliary and illustration of his views.] Now the value of this general criterion is this: to the type of radiates are referred a multitude of animals (the whole tribe of Bryozoa, for instance,) that do not properly belong to this division; but, bring them to the test of the plan of organization of this group, and we shall be able to throw out all that do not properly belong there. We shall no longer tolerate Mr. A or Mr. B. saying that forms belong to this or that family. We shall try them by our standard, and apply to them all the severity of astronomical criteria. But, not only may we arrive at the true theoretical archetype of the four great groups—the more special divisions also—genera, species, &c.—admit of the same differentiation. To such severe and absolute tests must we bring all classifications. Any theory which would assume that animals are derived from each other, *must* show that the types and formulæ of organic life are transmutable into each other. All theories that do not show this *cannot stand*, and have no scientific signification whatever!

MAGNETISM AND THE MOON.

The paper of Prof. Bache this morning on the Moon's influence on the magnetic declination consisted of an explanation of three small diagrams which he exhibited, and of the process and results involved in their construction. It is the misfortune of the newspaper reporter that monographs like this—which bear the most intimate relationship even to *practical* science—are utterly incapable of popular explanation by the quillets and verbatisms of language; but the prodigious amount of labor and minute observation involved may be slightly apprehended when it is stated that one diagram—consisting of an up-and-down curved line with sundry dots along its edge, and exhibiting the lunar diurnal variation of the magnetic declination, was the grand symbol of 21,844 observations, which extended over a period of five years! In fact, the amount of labor and danger, as well as intellectual power, involved in some of the diagrams of this great magnetist, is at the same time appalling and inspiring to contemplate. Well did Prof. Hackley remark, that it was impossible to tell to what great and brilliant results these observations might soon lead us; and again he tendered the thanks of the scientific world for the labor, care and accuracy exhibited in sifting and recording these tens of thousands of apparently arid observations. Prof. Chauvenet also urged the continued accumulation of these observations, without at present forming any hasty hypothesis. The task of discussing the magnetic observations a few years ago seemed hopeless, but now they are yielding great results. Prof. Rogers said that an immense amount of material was here furnished, out of which *law* is yet to be evoked. It seldom falls to the lot of the same man to chronicle facts and propound grand theories, but Prof. Bache has done both.

GEOLOGY OF NEWPORT.

Mr. C. H. Hitchcock's paper on the geology of the island of Aquidneck, on which stands Newport, was listened to with attention. He argued that the granitic formation of the island, which has been supposed to be one of the strongest proofs of the purely igneous origin of granite, was rather of an aqueo-igneous origin, which would not preserve so great an amount of heat in its production, and would resolve some of the difficulties of the common theory.

Prof. Rogers said that the act of fusion depends not only on the amount of heat existing, but also on chemical changes in the materials composing the rock.

A discussion ensued on the origin and position of the pebbles in the carboniferous conglomerate of the island—Rogers arguing that it was by the action of currents and waves, while Newberry, Whitney and others briskly controverted this theory.

WAR IN ITS SCIENTIFIC ASPECTS.

Capt. Hunt's paper on modern warfare was an exceedingly pleasant *melange*—not so severely scientific in its character as most of the papers read—in fact it was much better adapted to a popular audience than to the severe *savans* of section A. He argued that the history of creation from the days of the fossil saurian down to the era of the spider, clearly showed that nature was not peaceful. Man also fights—fights himself—and the object of scientific warfare was to defend man against himself. Even the idyllic hymns of the Peace Congress are rapidly followed by the sublime glories of Sebastopol, Magenta and Cawnpore; and now Syrian massacres and Sicilian vespers again resound throughout the world. It may be doubted even whether Christianity has conduced to peace—it seems rather to have solidified and consolidated war—as seen in the vast armaments of Christian Europe. Our nation does not yet love the dialectics of slaughter—though those most familiar with the horrors of war are most likely to plunge us into it. In war, mind is the magician of matter—dullness is defeat. Perhaps Providence does favor the heaviest battalions—but the day of wooden-headed giants is gone, and fate now has a liking for wit and nerve—for individual capacity informed by military science—of which our National Guard is such a fine example. But we are born to so much liberty in this country that we are apt to forget the value of a high-toned discipline—though the Western Zouaves who have lately excited such admiration, have actually undergone the discipline of an absolute government—and war has no ethics for depraved troops. War is the applied science of destructive projectiles, and the philosophy of military material depends on scientific application. The same forces which rule rain drops and celestial spheres regulate also the sling, the catapult, and the cannon ball. Warlike science needs to be progressive. The steam-gun is a prophecy of the *future*. Chemistry, too, should supplement the present mode of inporting saltpetre and nitre by inventing a process of producing them as wanted; and powder should be rendered non-explosive by some coating of the particles. It must also learn to make cast iron purer before we can conclude to continue its use. Smooth bores should all be sent to the Fejee Islands, as rifle guns are the only ones which can look science in the eye! And every one of our forts needs the augmentation of its power which rifled armaments would give. The effect of the earth's rotation must be observed with greater accuracy, and taken more into account in scientific warfare. In fact, there are still scores of unsolved problems which persistently demand solution. Science has shown terrible malignity in proposing to stuff the cannon's iron maw with horrid asphyxias and red-hot balls—which is certainly an advance on the old suggestion of employing hives of bees to defend forts by their stings. Some persons would abolish forts altogether, and instance the siege and fall of Sebastopol as an example of their worthlessness. But the fact is that Sebastopol was never besieged at all; there was no *investment*, which is the essential element of a siege. If anything was besieged, it was the Russian empire. The operations near Sebastopol were rather an eighteen months' battle between opposing lines of entrenched artillery. The balance of resources being on the side of the allies, they out-battered the Russians. The tremendous progress of fortification in England and France does not look as if forts were a superannuated means of defence. Great use can also be made now in time of war of telegraphic balloons and balloon telegraphic observatories; men in these balloons, aided also by telescopes, can descry the enemy at a distance, and announce his approach. The Drummond Light can also be used for converting night into day, and thus the enemy be prevented from working at the trenches; we need not cease operations on account of darkness, but fight continuously, and take accurate aim at midnight. Capt. H. urged many other important suggestions upon the attention of men of science, and interspersed his remarks with a vein of genial pleasantry that rendered it quite refreshing after the severe mental tension demanded by AGASSIZ and BACHE.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

STATE POLITICS.

The Breckinridge and Lane Democratic State Convention.

Interesting Struggle Over Credentials—Selection of an Electoral Ticket.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The Breckinridge and Lane Democratic State Convention assembled at Corinthian Hall at noon to-day.

About three hundred persons were present.

Hon. JOHN A. GREENE, who was received with loud applause, appeared on the platform accompanied by Hon. AUGUSTUS SCHELL and Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER, and called the Convention to order.

Mr. GREENE greeted the Convention as the representatives of the true friends of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. One Convention had been called by himself as Chairman of the Central Committee, and the other by Hon. AUGUSTUS SCHELL. Mr. GREENE then read a letter from Mr. SCHELL, stating the circumstances under which he (SCHELL) had called the Convention for to-day, and adding "that, as the Democracy of the State desire the same objects—to perfect the organization of the party, and give a most efficient support to the principles of the candidates of the National Democracy. I have to recommend, in accordance with your (GREENE's) views, that the Delegates to assemble at Syracuse, under the respective calls, meet in one Convention, and to request that you take the preliminary steps for the organization of the same, and I have the fullest confidence that the deliberations of the Convention will result auspiciously to the National Democratic Party and the country.".

Mr. GREENE said that under this arrangement he called upon the Convention to nominate temporary officers.

JOHN C. SPENCER, of St. Lawrence, nominated ROBERT DUNLOP, of Niagara, temporary Chairman. Motion adopted.

Messrs. SPENCER and SMITH conducted Mr. DUNLOP to the Chair.

Mr. DUNLOP, on taking the Chair, returned thanks to the Convention for the honor. He trusted the deliberations would be harmonious, and be animated by the spirit which had led them to this point.

JACOB SMITH, of New-York, nominated JAMES D. FLYNN, of New-York, and W. G. BRYAN, of Batavia, to act as Temporary Secretaries. Carried.

JOHN C. MATHER moved that the credentials of the delegates be handed in, and any contested seats to be referred to the Committee on Credentials. Carried.

The calling of the roll was commenced. When the Fourth Assembly District of Albany County was called, PATRICK GRATTAN contested Mr. WENDELL's seat.

Mr. COURTNEY said he had received a telegram from Mr. WENDELL stating that he would be here to-day.

Mr. GRATTAN—I am the regular Delegate, and I don't suppose a Black Republican like WENDELL will have cheek to come here to contest my seat. [Cheers.]

ISAAC LAWRENCE appeared as a contestant from New-York.

The calling of the list was interrupted by Mr. MATHER, who reminded the Chair that the resolution adopted only contemplated the handing in of the credentials.

The credentials were then handed in, several announcements being made that the delegates from the counties not yet represented would be here in the afternoon.

A delegate from Westchester moved that where two sets of delegates were elected under the Greene and Schell call, both be admitted with one vote.

Mr. GRATTAN, of Albany, objected. He was not going to take a seat with a Black Republican whose seat he contested. If that person was an agent of WEED's let him stay in Albany. He charged improper motives to any man who upheld Mr. WENDELL's claim to the seat.

THE DELEGATE FROM WESTCHESTER.—That is not the motion. It is to admit only those delegates elected under the two calls in good faith. Other contestants would, of course, be passed on by the Committee.

Mr. MATHER hoped the roll of names handed in would be called before any other business was done.

Mr. COURTNEY, of Albany, moved that a Committee consisting of one from each Judicial District be appointed to report a list of delegates entitled to seats. Adopted.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of New-York, rose to make a motion, but was interrupted by several New-York delegates, who declared that he was not a member of the Convention.

Mr. TORRANCE, of Ontario, moved that a committee of one from each Judicial District be appointed to report permanent officers for this Convention.

Mr. COURTNEY said the motion was not in order until the Convention ascertained who were delegates.

Mr. MURRAY, of Cattaraugus, suggested that the Convention was doing business at sixes and sevens. Motions are made and carried or overridden by other motions without head or tail, and no person knows yet what is done or to be done. The Convention is not yet organized, and he argued that until a report is made by the Committee on Credentials no other business should be done.

Mr. GRANT, of Tompkins County, said that the best evidence is afforded, by the confusion of the past fifteen minutes, that this Convention is not run by machinery.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of New-York, said he had received the credentials from the vacant seat in Steuben County, and so withdrew his credentials contesting the seat of the Seventh District of New-York City.

The Chair named the following Committee on Credentials:

S. G. Courtney, of Albany; R. W. Allan, of Kings; T. P. Mott, of New-York; G. H. Taylor, of Washington; C. H. Tucker, Jr., of Onondaga; G. W. Torrance, of Ontario; E. W. Parks, of Allegany; J. O. Hasbrouck, of Ulster.

The Convention then took a recess till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 2½ P. M.

The temporary Chairman announced that the Committee on Credentials would not be ready to report until 5 o'clock.

Mr. JNO. C. MATHER moved that the Chair appoint a Committee of two from each Congressional District to select permanent officers for the Convention.

Mr. JAMES D. LITTLE, of Putnam, moved to amend by allowing the Judicial Districts to present the names of the Committee.

Mr. GRANT, of Tompkins, was glad to hear this amendment. The Democratic Party in this organization should commence by destroying all those old abuses which had corrupted and destroyed the old organization. He hoped the amendment would prevail, and this Convention thus stand with a clear record.

Mr. MATHER accepted the amendment, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. ENGS, of New-York, the Convention took a recess of half an hour to name the Committee on Permanent Organization.

On reassembling, the following Committee was appointed:

District.
1. John C. Mather and Philip W. Engs.
2. R. W. Allen, of Kings; and R. D. Lathers, of Westchester.
3. F. Follett, of Rensselaer; and J. G. Hasbrouck, of Ulster.
4. Darius Clark, of St. Lawrence; and John C. Rice, of Washington.
5. Brown H. Williams, of Oneida; and John B. Higgins, of Oswego.
6. John P. Smith, of Chenango; and Chauncey L. Grant, of Tompkins.
7. M. S. Myers, of Cayuga; and A. J. McCall, of Steuben.
8. C. A. W. Sherman, of Erie; and Thomas A. Osborn, of Chautauque.

The Convention then, after a long and desultory discussion, took a recess for one hour.

The Convention reassembled at 4 o'clock. Mr. JOHN C. MATHER, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following officers:

PRESIDENT.

Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, of Cortlandt.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

District.
1. Gustavus W. Smith and Charles Francis, of New-York.
2. J. D. Little, of Putnam, and Thomas Smith, of Westchester.
3. Henry Snyder, of Columbia, and John B. Pierson, of Rensselaer.
4. John C. Rice, of Washington, and Thomas Bacon, of St. Lawrence.
5. William Lewis, of Oswego, and J. P. Sanders, of Jefferson.
6. A. D. Adams, of Chenango, and Greene Moore, of Delaware.
7. Robert Martin, of Munroe, and Peter Pontines, of Seneca.
8. C. A. W. Sherman, of Erie, and E. W. Parks, of Allegany.

SECRETARIES.

John Flinn, New-York.
B. A. Bishop, Kings.
H. M. Osborn, Greene.
W. H. Walder, Saratoga.
N. S. Wright, Oneida.
Uriah S. Lowe, Chemung.
W. H. Guyler, Wayne.
W. G. Bryan, Genesee.

The report was accepted and adopted.

The Chair appointed CARLOS COBB, of Erie, and Mr. GRANT, of Tompkins, to conduct the President to the Chair.

Mr. RANDALL on taking the Chair was received with loud applause and spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I tender you my thanks for the honor you have done me in appointing me to preside over your deliberations. I feel a peculiar gratification in meeting with the tried and well-known representatives of the New-York Democracy, assembled under circumstances like the present to vindicate and reassert the ancient and broadly national doctrines of the Democratic creed, and to put in nomination candidates, who if elected will cast their votes and regulate all other official acts by the rule of the Constitution, unawed by faction and unseduced by any rewards which sectionalism can hold out to a narrow and unpatriotic ambition. But, gentlemen, I will not detain you at this stage of the proceedings with any extended remarks. I solicit your aid and your liberal indulgence in the discharge of my duties. [Applause.]

CARLOS COBB moved that a committee of one from each District be appointed on resolutions.

Mr. FOLLETT called for the report from the Committee on Credentials first.

Mr. COBB's motion was adopted.

REPORT ON CREDENTIALS.

S. G. COURTNEY, from the Committee on Credentials, made a report stating that the Committee congratulated the Convention on the fact that every county is or would be represented. The Committee decided in the Fourth District of Albany County in favor of S. T. WENDALL, and against P. GRATTAN; and in Ontario County in favor of MANDEVILLE. Mr. COURTNEY also made a special report as follows:

The Committee has received from the Association of National Democratic Volunteers, of New-York City, credentials by which it assumes that the Volunteers have deputed to attend the Convention six gentlemen of high character and standing, well known as National Democrats of influence in that City. The Committee desire to testify, in this public manner, their high appreciation of this excellent organization, composed mostly of gentlemen engaged in mercantile business in New-York, and members of a class heretofore too frequently abstaining from participation in political movements. It is a healthy sign of the times, when this largely influential Association takes an active part in public affairs. It was under the call of this Association, and under its auspices, that the recent great successful mass meeting was held in the City of New-York, which was addressed by Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, and which first set in motion the Breckinridge and Lane movement in the Empire State. The Committee, therefore, reported in favor of admitting the following members of the National Democratic Volunteers to seats in this Convention: Henry J. Clark, J. Winthrop Moses, George S. Trask, John T. Betts, James E. Halsey, and John Burke.

This supplementary report was adopted with loud cheers.

R. F. WILLIAMS, of Columbia County, said his name was not reported by the Committee, but he was elected under the call of AUGUSTUS SCHELL. The resolution was that all the delegates so elected were to be admitted. He demanded to know why he was left out.

Mr. MURRAY, of Cattaraugus, said that as the County of Essex was not represented, he moved that Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD be admitted to represent that county. Adopted with cheers.

Mr. MURRAY then moved that CHARLES COURTERAND, of Schoharie, and JEREMIAH MCGUIRE, of Schuyler, also be admitted as representatives from Essex. Adopted.

Mr. WELLS, of Albany, said that as SULLIVAN was not fully represented, he moved that A. H. MILLER, of Tioga, be a delegate to represent that county. Carried.

Mr. ENGS, of New-York, moved that H. J. CLARK, of the National Democratic Volunteers, be admitted as his alternate in case he should have to leave the Convention. Carried.

Mr. MURRAY moved that CALVIN T. CHAMBERLAIN, of Cayuga, be admitted as a delegate from the first district, of Allegany County. Adopted with cheers.

Mr. MANDEVILLE, of Ontario, moved that Mr. KOHLER, of Cortland, be admitted to a seat. Carried.

Several other substitutions were then made, after which a motion was made declaring that all the Districts in the State, to the satisfaction of the Convention, were represented.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of New-York, representing Steuben, moved that a Committee be appointed to wait on the National Democratic Volunteers of New-York, and invite them to take seats in this Convention. Adopted.

Messrs. LAWRENCE and ENGS were then appointed as the Committee to wait on the Volunteers. They did so, and soon returned to the hall with them.

The Convention greeted the Volunteers with loud cheers.

The following Committee on Resolutions was then appointed: Carlos Cobb, G. W. Smith, Joseph Wilson, R. F. Williams, John C. Rice, Norman Maltbie, C. L. Grant and A. J. McCall.

ISAAC LAWRENCE, of Steuben, then moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States, deserves the thanks of this Convention for the consistent, manly and patriotic course that he has pursued during his administration, and that as all the fourteen gentlemen who have preceded him in the Executive chair were reviled and abused while in office, WASHINGTON not excepted, so on this page of history will his name shine like gold tried in the fire.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Resolutions. Agreed to.

JOHN C. MATHER moved that the Convention now proceed to nominate candidates for State officers, to be supported at the coming election. [Applause.]

Mr. HASBROUCK called attention to the fact that he had already handed up a resolution to the Chair which he desired read. The resolution was read. It provides that the District shall name an elector for the District on the Breckinridge electoral ticket, and that the Chair appoint a Committee of one from each Judicial District, who shall name two electors at large, and that a vote be taken on each separately. Adopted.

JOHN S. BETTS rose to speak, but was interrupted by cries of "order," "order."

Mr. O'BRIEN, of New-York, moved that a Sergeant-at-arms be appointed to take the gentleman out.

Mr. BETTS—Oh, you can't set me down. I am a friend of BRECKINRIDGE from the first. This is no Tammany Hall meeting.

The PRESIDENT—The gentleman will take his seat.

Mr. BETTS—Why, certainly, I will.

Mr. PUTSON, of Rensselaer, moved that the delegates from each Judicial District report the names of members as the National Democratic State Committee for the ensuing year, to call a State Convention, and undertake all matters necessary to the organization of the National Democratic Party of the State.

Mr. BETTS—I move to refer that to a Committee to be appointed by the Chair.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Erie, moved to increase the number of the Committee to one from each Congressional District.

Mr. GRANT, of Tompkins, moved that the power of the Committee be restricted to calling the State Conventions, and have no further power.

After a debate the amendment of Mr. SHERMAN was lost.

The question being on Mr. GRANT's amendment, Mr. TOMPKINS, of Broome, spoke in favor of the amendment. The vast power used so improperly by RICHMOND, CAGGER & Co. had destroyed the organization of the Democracy in this State. He argued in favor of commencing this organization free from any of the corruptions that marked the rule of the old party.

Mr. LATHERS, of Westchester, spoke against the amendment. It was useful for the State Committee to have certain powers, and it was singular if the Convention could not name sixteen honest men for one year. They had a powerful party to contend against, and also a strong faction in their own party to struggle with. Unity was necessary, in order to secure effective action.

Mr. MATHER also believed it unwise to cripple the Committee. All that is necessary is to select honest men for the Committee.

Mr. TOMPKINS, of Broome, again spoke in behalf of the amendment. He believed that the Democratic Party in the days of JACKSON, when a Committee was only appointed from year to year to call Conventions, was as powerful and united as at any other time. It any weakness was inherent to the proposition now made it would have been manifested then. They had a Committee last year, and he was willing to give all credit to those who had worked hard and honestly in such Committee, but he could not forget that there was one on it who has proclaimed that he knows the right, but, notwithstanding, pursues the wrong. [Applause.] He alluded to FERNANDO WOOD, who was notorious for knowing the right better than any other man, and pursuing the wrong more frequently. It was in the knowledge of the danger of having a dangerous and bad man on the Committee that he had seconded the amendment so warmly.

Mr. MCMAHON, of Albany, said that FERNANDO WOOD was never a member of the Committee of which JOHN A. GREENE was and is Chairman.

Mr. TOMPKINS—Then I desire to take back all I have said, for I desire to say not one word against any other member of the Committee.

Mr. MCMAHON denied indignantly that Mr. WOOD had ever had any influence with the Committee. They despised him and he had turned against them. He asked any person to look into Mr. GREENE's pigeon-holes if they doubted that work was to be done. It was unjust to accuse this Committee with all the deeds of the "RICHMONDS and CAGGERS." [Cries of "No," "No."] Mr. MCMAHON thought that if calling a future Convention would wall the business necessary to be done, it could be done by the Chairman or Secretary of this Convention.

Mr. GRANT, of Tompkins, thought all the difficulty could be got over by making the Committee consist of thirty-three.

Mr. COURTNEY, of Albany, moved to refer the original resolution and all the amendments to the Committee on resolutions. They were honorable gentlemen, and would give the subject earnest and mature deliberation. Adopted.

The Convention took a recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 7½ o'clock.

The Chair announced the following Committee to name electors at large:

First District.—Thomas Wheelan.
Second District.—Jesse M. Holk.
Third District.—Joseph O. Hasbrouck, (Chairman.)
Fourth District.—James C. Spencer.
Fifth District.—N. Maltoie.
Sixth District.—Elisha P. Smith.
Seventh District.—George B. Redfield.
Eighth District.—S. S. Gillett.

JACOB SMITH moved that they now proceed to put in nomination a candidate for the office of Governor. His object was to get through with the business to-night.

Mr. MCMAHON, of Albany, moved to amend by calling the Congressional Districts, and that the names be presented as the Districts are called. Carried.

The list was called, and the following Electors named:

First District—JOHN H. BROWER.
Second District—D. MILLER, of Kings.
Third District—Josiah W. Brown, of New-York.
Fourth District—Charles Francis, of New-York.
Fifth District—Jacob A. Westervelt, of New-York.

Objections were made to this nomination, on account of the Delegate's not having been consulted.

Mr. MCINTYRE said there were three delegates from the District and two had agreed on a candidate.

JAMES D. FLYNN stated that a majority of the delegates decided on WESTERVELT's name.

After some discussion, the nomination was laid on the table and the District passed over.

The Sixth District, on being called, Mr. O'BRIEN named BERNARD KELLY.

Mr. MATHER moved this District be passed over. He believed further consultation desirable. Carried.

Seventh District—W. M. McIntyre.
Eighth District—Stephen P. Russell, of New-York.
Ninth District—Aaron Ward, of Westchester.
Tenth District—Henry T. Chadaynae, of Orange.
Eleventh District—Passed.
Twelfth District—Henry Snyder.
Thirteenth District—George Van Santwood, of Rensselaer.
Fourteenth District—Hiram Perry, of Albany.
Fifteenth District—Richard D. Davis, of Saratoga.
Sixteenth District—Walter H. Payne.
Seventeenth District—Joseph Lee.
Eighteenth District—Thomas B. Mitchell, of Schenectady.
Nineteenth District—John H. Gould.
Twentieth District—David Wager, of Uticpt
Twenty-first District—George Bush, of Broome.
Twenty-second District—James M. Bacon, of Oswego.
Twenty-third District—Woosier Sherman, of Jefferson.
Twenty-fourth District—John L. Cook, of Onondaga.
Twenty-fifth District—Alexander Thompson.
Twenty-sixth District—Passed over.
Twenty-seventh District—Passed over.
Twenty-eighth District—W. S. Hubbell, of Steuben.
Twenty-ninth District—Matthew Rigne.
Thirtieth District—Passed over.
Thirty-first District—John T. Murray, of Niagara.
Thirty-second District—Albert H. Tracy.
Thirty-third District—Oscar T. Dickinson, of Chautauque.

JAMES D. FLYNN moved to take up the Fifth Congressional District nomination.

A report signed by three delegates presented the name of JACOB A. WESTERVELT.

Mr. —— moved to amend by substituting the name of Mr. ALLEN, of Kings. All knew him to be sound, but Mr. FLYNN said everybody in New-York knows WESTERVELT, and knows he is sound.

Mr. MATHER said both gentlemen were known to be sound Democrats, and good friends of the Breckinridge ticket. He thought Mr. WESTERVELT, having been nominated by a majority, should be declared elected.

S. G. COURTNEY said that harmony was much desired, and care should be taken in forming the electoral ticket. He hoped for the present this case would be passed over, and the members of that district would consult and endeavor to report unanimously to-morrow morning. One of the delegates was absent, and could not well be consulted until to-morrow.

Mr. FLYNN wished to know why this case should be laid over. There were but two delegates from this District in Kings this morning, and now it was pretended there were three. He knew his man, and did not understand why the majority should not decide.

Mr. ALLEN said that, after this discussion, he should desire to withdraw his name in favor of Mr. WESTERFELT. He had been informed that Mr. WESTERFELT was not as sound as he might be, but from the representations now made by a gentleman he could rely on, he desired his nomination. For himself, he always had been opposed to the Albany Regency, but all he desired was the election of true Democrats on the Electoral Ticket. Mr. WESTERFELT then was declared nominated.

The name of Mr. CHADAYNNE was withdrawn from the Sixth District, on the ground that he holds a Post-office, and Mr. HUDSON WEBB, of Orange, substituted in his place.

Mr. O'BRIEN reported the name of Mr. JAMES LEE for the Sixth District.

Mr. THADDEUS P. MOTT moved that the Convention now proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor. Carried.

He named JAMES T. BRADY, of New-York, as candidate for Governor. [Loud applause.]

Mr. LAWRENCE nominated CHAS. O'CONNOR.

A VOICE.—"You don't know if he will accept."

Mr. LAWRENCE.—"No man will refuse a nomination at this time."

Mr. SHERMAN named JOHN A. DIX as a candidate. [Applause.]

THOS. G. ALVORD said the Committee on Resolutions being absent, he deemed that courtesy demanded that the Convention should pause in its nominations until they were present. He moved the order of business be laid on the table until the Committee were present, which would be in a very few minutes.

Mr. M'MAHON moved to lay the nominations on the table until to-morrow, so that the Committee named might be telegraphed to, and the Convention could then ascertain whether they would accept nomination. It would be very embarrassing if a candidate was nominated and should then refuse to accept.

Mr. BETTS called Mr. M'MAHON to order.

The nominations were then laid on the table for the present.

CARLOS COBB, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

1. *Resolved*, That the Old-Line National Democracy of New-York have no new allegiance to proclaim, and no new doctrines to avow; that year after year, in unchanging language, we have reiterated our protest against the absorption of all other political issues in the agitation of the Slavery question; and we now, in 1860, in announcing our position and purpose, only repeat what has been said by us in resisting the Wilmot Proviso in 1847, the Buffalo Platform in 1848, the Anti-Lecompton slave law mania in 1850; the Anti-Nebraska excitement in 1854, and the Anti-Lecompton movements of 1857; that throughout all its successive stages we recognize in the Anti-Slavery agitation the simple issue, whether this American Union is to be preserved for white men or destroyed on account of negroes, and that we will continue to labor, whether in the ascendant or in defeat, for the success of our principles, in the spirit of men who deserve to triumph, because they do not fear reverses.

2d.—*Resolved*, That we equally oppose and reprobate the plan of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for interfering with the rights of slaveholders in the Territories by act of Congress, and the plan of STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS for interfering with them by unfriendly territorial legislation, and that our principles stand defined by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott decision as the doctrine of the Constitution, of the rights of citizens, of the equality of the States, and of obedience to and respect for the decisions of our highest judicial tribunal.

3. *Resolved*, That we endorse and ratify the platform adopted by the National Convention, at the Maryland Institute, in the City of Baltimore, over which the Hon. CALEB CUSHING presided, in June last, and accept it as the definition of our political faith

4. *Resolved*, That we heartily indorse and approve of the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States; that amid unprecedented embarrassments and the assaults of factions and an unscrupulous opposition, its foreign and domestic policy has been conducted with a quiet, firm, consistent dignity, calculated to advance the true interests of the country, and becoming this great, popular and free Government.

5. *Resolved*, That we indorse and ratify the nomination of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, for President, and JOSEPH LANE, of Oregon, for Vice President of the United States, and that we will support and sustain them as the only regular and national candidates of the National Democracy.

6. *Resolved*, That we reprobate and condemn in unmeasured terms the conduct of the controlling majority of the New-York delegation in the National Democratic Convention at Charleston and Baltimore; that we charge upon their factious conduct the disruption and division of the Democratic Party and the embarrassments which now rest upon it, and we invoke all true Democrats, whatever their personal predilections for candidates, to join us in repudiating a faction, who, to subserve their schemes of mercenary ambition, have thus imperilled the success of the party, and betrayed the confidence of a generous and patriotic people

7. *Resolved*, That the pretended nomination of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS for President, and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON for Vice-President, at Baltimore, have no semblance of regularity whatever, and are not binding upon the Democratic Party; that Mr. JOHNSON was not nominated by any Convention or popular body, and he has not, therefore, been nominated; that the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS was made by a fraction of a broken-up Convention, in violation of the two-third rule which had been adopted for its government and was in force, by a minority of States which are mostly hopelessly Republican, after the regular delegations from numerous Democratic States had been refused admission to their seats, and by a body which at no time could count a majority of its delegates in his favor when acting freely their sentiments.

8. *Resolved*, That it being reasonably apparent that the nominations of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE will receive from the Southern and Pacific States between 120 and 130 electoral votes, and that the vote of the State of New-York will secure their election, we cordially invite and urge all Democrats who would desire with us the defeat of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, to vote for JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE and JOSEPH LANE, and thus secure a Democratic administration and the supremacy of Constitutional principles by the people.

Five other resolutions, added, relate to the Canal policy, and declare against granting charters to railroad corporations, except with very limited powers.

Most of the resolutions were received with loud cheering, and particularly that one endorsing the nominations of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE.

The resolutions of a political character were drawn by Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER, and those relating to the Canals by CARLOS COBB, Esq.

Mr. LATHERS regretted very much that the Committee had chosen to mix up subjects of a commercial character with politics. It was injudicious for the sentiment of the Convention to be divided on those questions. He hoped that in referring those questions to the Convention they would be separated from the rest.

Mr. COBB made a further unanimous report in favor of the construction of a State Central Committee of two from each Judicial District.

A motion being made to take up the business of nominating a State ticket, THOS. G. ALVORD objected to such a course until the candidates named had been telegraphed to, and their acceptance ascertained. The Convention, he said, must remember they are a forlorn hope. If they design to build up on the fragments, they now have a substantial body, they must make no mistake in their nominations. In this contest they have to lay their bones on the place where they fight the battle, and he moved the Convention adjourn till to-morrow. Adjourned.

Vermont Democratic State Convention.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The BRECKINRIDGE section of the Vermont Democracy held a State Convention here to-day. Mr. DECKER, of Bradford, was chosen President. The following ticket of State officers was nominated:

For Governor—ROBERT HARVEY, of Barnet.

For Lieutenant-Governor—GILES HARRINGTON, of Grand Isle.

For State Treasurer—SAMUEL WELLS, of Montpelier.

For Electors at Large—HENRY R. CAMPBELL, of Burlington, and EPHRAIM CHAMBERLAIN, of St. Johnsbury.

ISAAC H. WRIGHT and Dr. LORING, of Massachusetts, were among the speakers. Resolutions indorsing BUCHANAN's Administration and the nominations of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE were adopted. The Convention was quite large and enthusiastic.

Maine Bell and Everett State Convention.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The Bell and Everett State Convention met in this city this afternoon, Hon. PHINEAS BARNES, of Portland, President. The Convention was called simply as a mass meeting, therefore no regularly-appointed delegates were present; but the meeting was attended by a fair representation from various portions of the State. Hon. PHINEAS BARNES was unanimously nominated for Governor, and a Committee of seven appointed to nominate Electors at large, to report hereafter. A Bell and Everett ratification meeting followed in the evening.

New-Jersey Republican State Convention.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Aug 7.

The Republican State Convention meets to-morrow to nominate an electoral ticket. A number of delegates have already arrived. Large delegations of Wide Awakes are expected. Messrs. BURLINGAME, ULMANN, Judge KELLY and others, are advertised to address the Convention. A large meeting in front of the Olden Farmhouse, to hear the address of Judge KELLY, of Philadelphia.

Missouri Election.

HARMON, Mo., Tuesday, August 7.

The result of the election in Chamero, Osage County, is, ORR, 95; C. T. JACKSON, 34; H. JACKSON, 3; GARDENHIRE, 6. For Congress, PHELPS, 83; RANIS, 16; PRICE, none.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

There is still four precincts to hear from, which two years ago gave BARRETT about 100 majority. The vote has been a very heavy one, being an increase of about 700 over the vote of 1858. Everything passed off quietly and without disturbance of any kind. As far as heard from BARRETT's majority for Congress (short term) is about 45. The result is still doubtful. It is generally conceded that he is elected.

TODD, the Union candidate for the long term, received about 4,300 votes, which is a loss of 700 since 1858. So far BLAIR's majority over BARRETT, for the long term, is about 1,000. ORR, Union, for Governor receives a majority in this District of about 2,000. The legislative ticket is in doubt, but favors the Republicans. The Republicans also elect a majority of County officers.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 7—P. M.

The vote for Congressman from this District, part of it official, and one precinct yet to hear from, is as follows:

Short Term—Barrett, 12,595; Blair, 12,426. Barrett's majority, 169, which will be increased by the one precinct to 200.

Long Term—Blair, 13,381—a gain on 1858 of 470; Barrett, 9,906—a gain over 1858 of 2,859; Todd, 4,392—a loss since 1858 of 1,275.

The vote for Governor and members of the Legislature will be known to-morrow.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 7.

COOMBS' majority in Jefferson County is 3,206; in Fayette County, 650; in Bourbon County, about 380; in St. Nicholas County, about 125; in Hardin County, about 1,000; in Newport alone, Kenton County, 584; in Paducah County, 440; in McCracken County, about 700; in Christian County, from 300 to 400; in Henderson County, about 300.

The majority for COOMBS in the State is estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 7—P. M.

COMBS' majority in Fayette County is 650. In Clark County COMBS gains 90 over the Presidential vote. In Macon County COMBS' majority is 711. There are heavy gains for COMBS in McCracken County. In Montgomery County COMBS' majority is 146, and in Barren 950. In Christian County the vote for COMBS was 1,000; for MCCLARRY 226, and for BOLLING 543. MCCLARRY gain in Lincoln County 100 and in Scott County 49 over MAGOFFIN's vote for Governor. Gains for MCCLARRY are also reported from Rock Castle County.

The Arkansas Election.

FORT SMITH, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

In this Precinct, JOHNSON, for Governor, has 188 majority; MITCHELL, for Congress, 92; and MAYERS, for the State Senate, 308. JOHNSON is probably elected Governor by 10,000 majority. Mr. J. is 100 votes ahead in Crawford.

From Washington.

APPOINTMENT OF A JUDGE FOR UTAH—MOVEMENTS OF GEN. LANE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, August 4 7.

HENRY R. CROSBY has been appointed Judge for Utah, *vice* HARDEN, declined. It is not known that any of the Federal judicial officers are now in that Territory.

Gen. LANE left Washington to-day to visit West Point to see his son, who is a cadet.

The steamship *Brooklyn* is to leave Norfolk about Saturday for Chiriqui, with the Government mission.

Convention of Dental Surgeons at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The sixth annual Convention of Dental Surgeons of the United States commenced here this day. About 75 members were enrolled at the morning session, and about as many more are expected.

Dr. L. W. ROGERS, of Utica, the retiring President, called the Convention to order, and, after the new officers were elected, he made an able and interesting address to the Convention.

L. L. BUCKINGHAM, of Philadelphia, was elected President, with B. A. RODRIGUES, of Charleston, S. C., Vice-President; B. W. Franklin, of New-York, Recording Secretary; I. J. Wetherby, of Boston, Corresponding Secretary; and A. V. Priest, of Utica, Treasurer.

The following is the Executive Committee: F. Z. Clark, of Savannah; T. Searle, of Springfield, Mass.; B. T. Whitney, of Buffalo; E. D. Wheeler, of Murfreesboro; and W. A. Pease, of Dayton, O.

At the afternoon session interesting essays were read by several members. The Convention is expected to remain in session three or four days.

Arrival of the New Mexican Mail.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Monday, August 6.

The New Mexican mail, with dates to the 23d of July, arrived to-day. No Indians were seen on the route.

Lieut. BAYARD, who was wounded on the Plains by an arrow-shot in his cheek, came on as a passenger.

The Mexicans and Indians are at war, and from present appearances the Mexicans have the best of it.

Judge BAIRD has resigned the office of Attorney-General for the Territory.

Desperate Prize Fight in Boston Harbor.

ARREST OF THE PRINCIPALS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

JACK TURNER and ANDREW GIDLOW were before the Police Court this morning, and committed for trial at a higher court, in default of bail in $3,000 each. They were arrested yesterday as principals in a prize fight on one of the islands in the harbor, and had indulged in eighty-five rounds, when the police arrived and arrested them. Both were nearly blind. JOHN WELSH, bottle-holder, was also arrested and held in $1,000 for trial.

Murder at Yorkshire, N. Y.

LITTLE VALLEY, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 7.

On Sunday, July 29, in Yorkshire, Cattaraugus County, the wife of JAMES WHEAT was found dead. Her husband was declared guilty of murder by the Coroner's Jury. Wednesday he was conveyed to jail in Ellicottville, and yesterday he disclosed to the neighbors who visited him the fact that his father and mother assisted him, the father strangling the victim with a handkerchief. The deceased was *enciente*. Great excitement prevails.

New-Yorker Shot by a Cherokee Indian.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Tuesday, Aug. 7.

A man named SOLOMON K. NELLIS, employed in the office of the Overland Company, and formerly from Utica, N. Y., was shot last night by a Cherokee Indian. The wound is necessarily mortal. The affair grew out of a disturbance.

Cholera Infantum.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for children teething is a sure and speedy remedy for Cholera Infantum. It will also almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels and wind colic, and is the best remedy in the world for all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from other causes. Sold by all druggists: 25 cents a bottle.

Gas Fixtures.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,

in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Sewing-Machine.

LAFARGE HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1860.

MESSRS GROVER & BAKER:

Gents: It is with pleasure I acknowledge, after a number of months' hard use of one your celebrated sewing-machines, the perfect and entire satisfaction it gives. We have kept it almost constantly in motion, making up table-cloths, napkins, sheets, pillow cases, towels &c., the most of which are very hard material for hand-sewing; but, with your machine, instead of hard labor, it is mere pleasure.

Your sewing-machine is now considered an indispensable article in this hotel.

Yours, with respect,
E. HOTCHKISS, Steward.

Office, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Cream of Tartar Substitute or Artusairon.
It is sold for a much less price than Cream of Tartar. It is made of the same strength as Cream of Tartar, and in cooking is used in the same way.
SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., Agents,
Nos. 28 and 30 Reade-st.
Sold also by JOHN DWIGHT & Co., No. 11 Old Slip.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.
—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown; best in use. Depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all drug and patent medicine stores. Inimitable hair-cutting No. 1 Barclay-st. Infallible Onguent.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

HUME—STONE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 7, by Rev. J. S. Inskip, Mr. JOHN HUME and Miss SARAH ELIZABETH STONE, all of this City.

CAMERDEN—SNEDECOR.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 7, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., HENRY W. CAMERDEN to EMILY SNEDECOR, both of this City.

DIED.

SPRING.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 7, SUSAN, wife of Rev. Gardiner Spring, aged 72 years.

Her funeral will take place on Thursday, 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Brick Church, corner of 37th-st. and 5th av. The attending clergy, the pall bearers, and the relatives of the family, will assemble, at her late residence, No. 13 West 37th st., at 2½ o'clock.

HURRY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 7, ELIZA ANN, widow of Samuel Hurry, formerly of Philadelphia, aged 79 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Wm. Hurry, No. 7 West 34th st., on Thursday, 9th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M.

FAIRCHILD.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 6, SUSAN J., eldest daughter of the late Wm. H. Fairchild.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brother, Hamlet M. Fairchild, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Rev. Dr. Hastings' Church, Carmine-st., this day, (Wednesday,) Aug. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

DOREMUS.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 7, FORDYCE BARKER, infant son of R. Ogden and Estelle E. Doremus.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 70 Union-place, on Thursday afternoon, 9th inst., at 5½ o'clock, without further notice.

FOLEY.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 6, after a short illness, Mrs. ELLEN FOLEY, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of her sons, John Daniel and Michael A. Foley, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st. A solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

CUNNINGHAM.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 7, SARAH CUNNINGHAM.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Erskine Mason, No. 353 West 22d-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—In this City, MORTON, youngest child of Major and Eleanor Thompson, aged 11 months.

The funeral will take place, from the residence of his parents, 75th-st., near Bloomingdale-road, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at No. 27 Wooster-st., from 1½ to 2 o'clock P. M., to convey friends, who are respectfully invited to attend.

THOMPSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Aug. 5, CLARA PACKARD, infant child of Charles F. and the late Emma A. Thompson, aged 5 weeks.

OSBORNE.—At Greenpoint, on Monday, Aug. 6, DEWITT B., infant son of Isaac and Josephine Osborne.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence, Java st., Greenpoint, Brooklyn, E. D., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

DAMON.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 7, SAMUEL P. DAMON, aged 51 years.

Funeral on Thursday, 9th inst., from his late residence, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice. Cars leave South Ferry for Jamaica at 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M., and return at 5:40.

☞ Vermont and Massachusetts papers please copy.

CHRISTIE.—In Albany, on Monday, Aug. 6, JOSEPHINE, only daughter of John Christie, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of H. Visscher, Esq., No. 7 Ten Broeck-st., Albany, on the 8th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

PENFOLD.—In Flushing, on Tuesday, Aug. 7, of consumption, MARY, wife of Adam S. Penfold.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her father's residence, Jarvis Jones', at Flushing, this day, (Wednesday,) Aug. 8.

SMITH.—At Tarrytown, on Monday evening, Aug. 6, ADA FRANCES, youngest daughter of Joseph E. and Mary Jane Smith, aged 4 years, 10 months and 18 days.

The funeral will take place, from the Baptist Church, Tarrytown, this day, (Wednesday,) Aug. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

JOHNSON.—At Morristown, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 3, JAMES D. JOHNSON, in the 71st year of his age.

☞ Norfolk, Va., papers please copy.

SUTTON.—At Parsippany, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 6, after a short illness, ELIZA S., the wife of Rev. J. F. Sutton.

His friends, and those of her father, Horace Holden, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her father's residence, at Bay Ridge, L. I., on Wednesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Cars leave Hamilton-av. Ferry every 10 minutes, and are 40 minutes in passing to Mr. Holden's gate.

WELLS.—On board the steamship *Kangaroo*, on Friday, July 20, Mr. JOSEPH C. WELLS, late of this City.

ROSA.—At Newburg, on Tuesday, Aug. 7, Mrs. NANCY ROSA.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully informed that the funeral will take place on Thursday, Aug. 9.

GARCIA.—At Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, Aug. 4, at the residence of Dr. A. Hall, MARY ANGELA GARCIA, native of Mexico, aged 19 years.

BURRELL.—In Aspinwall, on Monday, July 23, of fever, WILLIAM STUART BURRELL, eldest son of John and Isabella Burrell, of New-York, aged 29 years and 8 months.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 373, Aug. 7, 1860.
20, 63, 6, 28, 9, 75, 8, 56, 15, 61, 12, 69, 19, 43.
Class No. 374, Aug. 7, 1860.
52, 15, 19, 60, 69, 41, 44, 20, 65, 43, 16, 2.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Aug. 7, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES,
AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

FRENCH'S CONICAL WASHING MACHINE—UNEQUALED AND INDISPENSABLE!—Price only $10. Depôt No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. Agents wanted in all parts of the United States. *Send for a Circular.* Address Box No. 2,893 Post-office, New-York City. F. & R. FRENCH.

TORTURE INSTANTLY RELIEVED!
BY
BURDSALL'S
ARNICA LINIMENT.

Naturally, the first questions of those unacquainted with the properties of this balsamic remedy will be WHAT ARE ITS USES? WHAT HAS IT DONE? WHAT IS ITS NATURE? WHAT DO PHYSICIANS SAY OF IT? The answers to these prudent interrogatories shall be concise, explicit and satisfactory. The ARNICA LINIMENT is intended solely for the cure of external diseases and hurts. The skin, the exterior muscles, nerves and glands, and fleshy fibre, are the parts of the system over which it exerts its pain destroying, healing, anti-inflammatory influence. It operates through the pores, penetrating through these perforations (of which there are millions in the skin of every human being) to the seat of inflammation, and extinguishing the feverish heat with as much rapidity and certainty as water extinguishes fire.

To relate what it has done would be to give the history of thousands of cures of Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, stiff Joints, Sore Throat and Croup, Bruises, Contusions, Sore Legs, Boils, Carbuncle, Chilblains, Earache, Swelled Face, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Sore and Broken Breasts, Cuts, Wounds of all descriptions, Stings and Bites, Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Chronic Ulcers, Abcesses, [illegible], &c. In fact, there is scarcely an external disease, and certainly no species of externa injury, that has not been mitigated and radically cured by this safe yet powerful preparation.

It is vegetable in its nature, and does not contain one atom of any corrosive material. Nor does it [illegible] pain by deadening and paralyzing the flesh, like the mineral lotions and ointments, but operates in harmony with Nature in her efforts to throw off disease, reinforcing her exhausted energies, and controlling and expelling the causes of local inflammation and of [illegible] agony.

The Medical Faculty, individually and collectively, recommend this remedy, not only without hesitation, but in the most emphatic and positive terms, and use it as a dressing in preference to any of the ointments and liniments of the Dispensary.

The basis of the Arnica Liniment consists mainly of a peculiar preparation of the healing juices of the invaluable plant from which its name is derived; but with these are mixed a variety of botanical extracts which greatly increase its penetrative and emollient properties.

If the diseased or wounded surface is not too tender to bear friction, the liniment should be rubbed briskly in, but in cases where this mode of application is impracticable, it may be applied with a feather, or by placing pieces of linen saturated with it on the diseased or injured parts.

As a remedy for a variety of external disorders incident to
HORSES AND CATTLE,
the ARNICA LINIMENT is pronounced by
VETERINARY SURGEONS
to be of inestimable value, curing Ring Bone, Spavin, String Halt, Foundered Feet, Mange, Strains, Wind Galls, Back Sores, Cracked Heels, Poll Evil, Bruises, Chafes, &c., &c., with marvellous rapidity.

So confident is the proprietor of the efficacy of the Liniment, that he is willing all purchasers should submit it to the examination of their physicians, and if it should not fulfill all reasonable expectations created by this advertisement, it may be returned and the money will be refunded. Columns of authentic testimonials might be appended to this plain statement, but it is presumed that the above proposition is a sufficient guarantee to satisfy the public, who have so often been deceived by printed certificates that they have lost all confidence in that class of testimony.

Sold by all the principal druggists and general storekeepers. Price 25 cents per bottle. Principal Depôt, No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

This certifies that my wife was afflicted with prolapsus and irregularities and weakness for a long time. She was attended by the best doctors in this section, who all said they could cure her easily; but she grew worse. Hearing the Graefenberg Marshall's Catholicon highly recommended, I tried it, and to my surprise and great joy it cured her. She is now heavier and better than ever in her life. My education prejudiced me against all advertised remedies, or I should have tried it sooner; but I cannot withhold this testimony, for it is due in justice to what I must believe the best medicine in the world for all diseases of women.

COFFEEVILLE, Miss., July 3, 1860. T. E. ATKINSON.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S
MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON,
Is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, inflammation, local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.

Price $1 50 per bottle. ☞ FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK. ☜

Addres JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 BOND-ST., N. Y.

AT ROBERT RAIT & CO.'S,
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Corner of Warren-st., New-York.
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GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
by the following celebrated makers:

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M. I. TOBIAS,
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R. & G. BEESLEY,
JOSEPH SEWELL.

GENEVA.
PATEK PHILLIPE & CO.,
LOUIS AUDEMERS,
JAS. NARDIN,
J. C. LEDMOLE,
VACHERON & CONSTANTIN,
L. & E. DUCHENE,
JULES JURGENSEN, Copenhagen.

Which they offer at wholesale and retail, at low prices.

AT ROBERT RAIT & CO.'S,
No. 261 Broadway, corner of Warren-st., New-York,
Is offered at wholesale and retail, a very large and complete assortment of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
by all the celebrated makers of
LONDON,
LIVERPOOL
and
GENEVA,
at reduced prices.

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WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
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PARIS FANS, CARD CASES,
PORTE MONNAIES, LADIES' TRAVELING
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For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, wholesale and retail, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly of No. 11 Wall-st. Watches and jewelry cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the finest London and Geneva workmen.

HEAT OVER 500 DEGREES

Will be successfully resisted by one of our IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES, now admitted to be the best safe made in New-York. They will endure one-third more heat than any other safe. Our BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES are without a rival. Call and see, when the above will be satisfactorily proved.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 Broadway, corner Worth-st.

THE HYDROPULT.

An invention for throwing water by hand-power, patented by W. T. VOSE. It is one of the most valuable inventions of the day.

THE HYDROPULT

Will, by the power of one man, throw water at the rate of eight gallons per minute, fifty feet high, with great force. It is the best article ever invented for
EXTINGUISHING A FIRE,
PROTECTING A ROOF FROM TAKING FIRE,
WASHING WINDOWS,
SPRINKLING PLANTS,
WATERING GARDENS,
CLEANSING TREES FROM INSECTS,
WETTING SIDEWALKS,
SPRINKLING STREETS,
WASHING CARRIAGES, &c., &c.

This article should be owned by every householder. It does away with the necessity of a hydrant. It is a light portable FORCE-PUMP, always ready, easily used, and will come in frequent use by every farmer, merchant and mechanic in the community. Call and examine the article at No. 41 Park-row, Times Building, or address the
AMERICAN HYDROPULT CO.,
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I. APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Giving all the Time Tables of the 27,000 Roads of the United States and Canadas, and 100 maps. Price 25 cents.

II. APPLETON'S COMPANION HAND-BOOK OF TRAVEL. Containing a description of the Cities, Towns, Watering Places and Objects of Interest in the United States. Paper, 50 cts.; Cloth, 75 cts.

III. APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED HAND-BOOK OF TRAVEL. With 100 Illustrations of Famous Places, and numerous Maps. Part I—Northern and Eastern States. $1. Part II—Southern and Western States. $1.

The Two Parts Bound in One. Price $1.50.

Either of the above sent free by mail on receipt of price.
D. APPLETON & CO., [illegible]
Nos. [illegible] Broadway.

REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK EYE INFIRMARY FOR JULY.

Number of patients received during July, 1860, four hundred and thirty-four, (434.)

Total since foundation of Infirmary, seventy thousand one hundred and twenty-one, (70,121.)

This Institution, situated at the corner of 2d-av. and 13th-st., is open for the reception of the poor and the inspection of the public daily, Thursdays and Sundays excepted, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

TO ARCHITECTS, SOAP MANUFACTURERS, CALICO PRINTERS, &c.—The Silicate of Soda, eminently useful for above purposes. The [illegible] prevents worms and dry rot. Manufactured by L. FEUCHTWANGER & SON, No. 42 Cedar-st. Lightning Fly-paper, Insect Powder, Phosphorus Paste, Oils, Cognac, Rum and Rye, Spirit Emollient, Manganese, Strontia and Baryta, Platina Aluminium, &c., &c.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY, A DELICIOUS dessert, and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House, and all the principal saloons. Heckers' Farina Boilers to prevent burning or scorching; Jelly Moulds, of various sizes, forms and patterns; for sale at the Establishment, No. 3 New Canal-st., near East Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; understands fluting well; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 179 East 34th st.; would go a short distance in the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, by one who understands the business, as chambermaid; the best of City references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 129 Amity-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of children in a small family; no objection to go to the country. The best of City reference. Call at No. 37 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on the 3d floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as chambermaid and fine laundress, or to assist in waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 189 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—WANTED, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or to do general housework, by a young woman lately landed; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A competent young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would assist to wash and iron; has no objections to going a short distance in the country; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City and country references; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 238 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as good plain cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker, and would be willing to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived over two years. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 447 [illegible]-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT AND obliging young woman, a situation as good cook, baker, and washing and ironing; would do general housework, or chamberwork and waiting; is very neat about her person and work, and willing to her employer; good references; no objection to the country. A small girl wants a place to mind children or do light housework. Call at No. 149 9th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A WELSH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a private family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and also a good baker; with good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 146 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR an obliging woman, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Is a good cook and clean washer and ironer. Would not object to dairy work. Call at No. 405 Broome-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a middle-aged Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron, or do the general housework of a small private family; no objections to the country, or to take care of an invalid. Apply at 198 West 21st-st., west of 8th-av.

AS COOK AND GENERAL SERVANT.—Any lady in want of a really smart, reliable servant girl, for City or country, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, with first-class references for neatness, honesty and capability, will please apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND WASHER.—WANTED, BY A highly-recommended English Protestant woman, a situation as good cook, excellent baker, and first rate washer; has lived with some of the best families in City and country; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable girl; would do the general housework of a respectable private family; no objections to the country; best of City references given. Apply at No. 146 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 219 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., next house to the marble yard.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Scotch woman, as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; can give good reference. Call at No. 39 6th-st., near 2d-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A PROTESTANT Woman wants a situation as Housekeeper in a small private family, or to cook, wash and iron. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 130 Madison-st., 3d floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR COOK.—WANTED, by a respectable Welsh woman, a situation as housekeeper or as cook in a private family; would have no objection to assist in washing; is fully capable of taking charge of the kitchen department. Good references given. Inquire at No. 272 East 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Av. A., second floor.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman who can produce the highest testimonials and references, as children's nurse; is a very responsible person, and one in whom the strictest confidence may be placed, fully capable to take entire charge of an infant from birth. Apply for two days at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as child's nurse; can come well recommended; spent 3 years and 10 months in her last place; is a good plain sewer. Call, for two days, at No. 170 West 18th-st.

AS NURSE, &C.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG, genteel Woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as Nurse and Seamstress. Makes children's clothes, is quick at the needle, takes charge of a baby from its birth, or young children. Wages, $7 to $8, city or country. Call No. 216 E. 23d-st., for three days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY wants to procure a situation for a competent, intelligent young woman as nurse and seamstress; she understands perfectly the care of children; has no objection to travel, and can be highly recommended. Inquire at No. 45 Spring-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH seamstress, competent to do all kinds of family sewing, infants' clothing, shirts, under-clothing and morning dresses, will go out by the day or week at moderate wages. Call at No. 74 9th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS WAITRESS AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as waitress and seamstress; understands shirt-making, embroidery, and all kinds of family sewing; is capable and willing to do all kinds of up-stairs work; no objections to the country; good reference from her last place. Can be seen till engaged at 212 7th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A PLACE BY A RESPECTABLE little girl about 12 years of age, to assist in the waiting and watch or wait on the door and go errands; can write a good hand and is willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 135 Hudson-st., corner of Beach-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN WITH a boy 10 years old, in the country or City. Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

MRS. SAVAGE, LADIES' NURSE, REMOVED from No. 104 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., to No. 369 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor, front room.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 61 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country, German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady. No. 138 10th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT man, a situation in the above capacity; as his reference will certify, he leaves with the good will of his employer, in consequence of the family going to Europe; has no objection to City or country. Address C. W., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation, as coachman and gardener, &c., by an industrious young man, a Protestant, who is not afraid of hard work; he is a good groom and driver, and fully capable of taking the entire charge of a gentleman's country residence; has lived several years in the above capacity, and is well recommended. Address WORKMAN, Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation, by a young man as coachman and vegetable gardener, who is highly recommended to fill both capacities, and the parties with whom he has lived can be consulted about his previous good character for sobriety and industry. Address C. R., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young married man wants a situation as coachman and gardener in a respectable family, in the City or country; can give five years' reference; would make himself useful. Call at No. 9 John-st., New-York, for M. B.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant young man, as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself useful; has no objection to go to the country; can produce satisfactory references in regard to honesty, sobriety and good conduct; also, can refer to last employer. Address J. L., Box No. 180 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married Englishman, 36 years of age; a first class gardener in all its departments, viz.: green-houses, flower and kitchen gardens, propagating early and late, forcing grapes, cucumbers, melons, mushrooms, the formation of new grounds, &c. Application by note or personally may be made at the Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a sober, industrious man, (German;) understands his business in all its branches, grapery, flowers, fruits, vegetables, laying out new grounds. Best of reference. Address M. B., No. 9 John-st.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a man who understands both, and milking and the care of cattle; will make himself generally useful to a gentleman who may employ him. Address a note to M. D., Box No. 187 *Times* Office, for three days, which will be attended to.

AS HEAD WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as head waiter, in a City hotel, by a young man of pleasing address, active and neat in his habits, and perfectly conversant with his business in every particular. [illegible] reference given in support of above. Address [illegible], No. 179 3d-av., corner 11th-st., 3d floor.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a wholesale dry goods store, by a young man who has had over [illegible] years' experience; can influence a good trade; best of references, &c. Address YOUNG, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and coachman by a man that understands his business in both branches, and the laying out of new grounds; will make himself generally useful to any gentleman who may employ him. Can be highly recommended from his employers. Address a note to M. B., Box No. 156 *Times* Office, for three days, which will be attended to.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—WANTED, by a Protestant single young Man, a situation as Vegetable Gardener or Farmer. Can take care of horses, is a good driver, is willing and agreeable to do anything about a gentleman's place. No objection to any part of the country. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single man, who is a good milker; understands the care and treatment of horses, and all kinds of cattle; is not afraid of any work; has good reference from places where he has lived. Address J. B. Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; has good reference and not afraid of work. Address J. F., Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A YOUNG man wants a situation as groom and coachman; he understands his business perfectly, and has the best of reference from his last employer. Call, or address P. MURPHY, No. 138 East 36th-st., for two days.

MAN AND WIFE—WANTED, SITUATIONS FOR man and wife; the man is a thorough practical gardener; well understands the cultivation of fruits, flowers, graperies and greenhouse; can take care of horses or cow, if required. The wife as laundress or chambermaid or plain cook; both can come well recommended. Call or address T. F., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—SIX DAYS IN the week, by an honest, sober, steady man; can read, write and keep accounts; will be found trustworthy; is not afraid to work; has the best of recommendations in both City and country. Call on, or address, J. A., at Mr. Sanders', 147 East 10th-st., for one week.

HELP WANTED.

A BUSINESS MAN.—WANTED, BY LORD & TAYLOR, a middle-aged man of active business habits and good address, to attend to business references and assist in the office. Apply at No. 465 Broadway, by note, stating references and qualifications.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, one who is willing to make herself useful, and to live in the country during the Summer months. Apply at No. 269 West 21st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

A CLERK.—A HARDWARE CLERK WANTED, about 16 years of age, quick in figures, correct in accounts, having some experience in the business and belonging to some Evangelical Church; salary small. Apply at No. 253 9th-av., New-York.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK TO GO A SHORT distance in the country, a pleasant, healthy place. She must be a good washer and ironer and a good baker of bread; honest, industrious and obliging, with the best City reference; wages $8 per month. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., from 10½ to 12 A. M., where the lady will be present to engage if satisfactory.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT woman to cook, wash and iron for small family living in the country, a short distance from the City; she must be a first-rate cook, and bring a good City reference; wages $10 per month. Call on Thursday, at 10 o'clock, at No. 97 Beeman-st.

GIRLS WANTED—TO GO TO A MANUFACTURING village, five hours' ride from this City, in Connecticut, to whom employment will be given the year round at remunerative prices. For further information apply at No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.

CUMMING,
SIMPSON &
ARMSTRONG,
Nos. 279, 281 and 283 Broadway,

have received a large and attractive assortment of DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS and WHITE GOODS direct from the manufacturers of Britain and the Continent, to which they invite the attention of Close Buyers.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS.—CHEAPER than ever. Retailed at less than wholesale prices. Mme. DEMOREST'S Prize Medal Skirts, Patented June 26, undeniably the best Steel Skirts, and the lowest possible prices. Notice: 12 springs, 50 cents; 15 springs, 75 cents; 20 springs, $1. No. 473 Broadway, Nos. 299 and 320 Canal-st., No. 207 8th-av., No. 244 Grand st., and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Dealers supplied at No. 473 Broadway at low prices. Call and examine.

BROOKLYN SKIRT COMPANY.—HAVING recently procured a license from the patentees for the manufacture of Woven Skirts, we are now prepared to receive propositions from wholesale dealers on more favorable terms than any other establishment. Musical Hall, Nos. 172 and 174 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
W. C. VOSBURGH, Agent.

WORSTED, WORSTED.—3,500 POUNDS DIRECT from Berlin, at 12½ cents, for 30 days only to make room for other goods. Also, Saxony yarn, Shetland Wool Patterns, Needles &c., &c. N.B.—400 nice fitting Corsets, at $1—worth $1 50, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning, at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bonnets and Mantillas.

DAMAGED FRENCH GINGHAMS, PLAIN and Printed Delaines, Prints, &c.; also Linens, Table-cloths, Napkins, Damasks, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.
PERUVIAN SYRUP,
PERUVIAN SYRUP,
PERUVIAN SYRUP,
OR
PROTECTED SOLUTION
OF
PROTOXIDE OF IRON,
PROTOXIDE OF IRON,
COMBINED,
COMBINED.
Cures all diseases arising from
DISORDERED DIGESTION, WEAKNESS,
and
BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD.
GET A PAMPHLET
containing a full account of this remarkable medicine, with certificates of the
MOST ASTONISHING CURES ON RECORD,
from men of the highest standing in this country and Peru.
Manufactured by N. L. Clark & Co.,
Exclusively for us.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CARTER,
No. 39 Summer-st., Boston.
For sale by all Druggists.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.

Dr. HAMMOND's New Book treats fully on Premature Local Decay, general nervous exhaustion, self-induced consumption, and all other Special Diseases of peculiar importance to the sexes, the young particularly. By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, &c. "Dr. HAMMOND's book is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*. Price $1, mailed; cheap edition, 50 cents; postage six cents. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, New-York. May also be had of the Author, at No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) AND dyspepsia completely cured without medicines, injections or baths, by Davy's Ervalenta Crackers, an agreeable and nutritious vegetable food, manufactured from Wharton's original genuine ervalenta. Eminent chemists affirm that the ervalenta contains more nutriment than the best wheaten flour, in the ratio of 14 to 8. Certificates of their mild and beneficial influence on the stomach and bowels can be seen at the bakery. Manufactured and sold only by the subscriber, at his wholesale and retail variety cracker bakery. Price 30 cents per pound. ISAAC McGAY, No. 219 Forsyth-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A CERTAIN PROMISSORY NOTE HAVING been lost, that bore date Oct. 24, 1859, made by Freeman Wood to the order of William J. Wood, for the sum of Thirty-two Hundred Dollars, ($3,200,) payable three years from date, and endorsed by said payee, all persons are hereby forbid from negotiating the same, the payment thereof having been stopped.—New-York, Aug. 6, 1860. CHAS. JOHNSON, No. 174 7th-av.

$10 REWARD.—LOST ON THE 12 O'CLOCK Staten Island ferry-boat *Josephine*, August 7, a small black-leather satchel, containing some money and other articles. The above reward will be paid on returning the same to R. MEAD, Jr., Nos. 13 and 15 Coenties-slip, or at Peteler's Hotel, Staten Island.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRISTIAN UNION CAMP-MEETING AT YONKERS.—Preaching this WEDNESDAY MORNING by Rev. Mr. PLATT, author of the "Gift of Power." Afternoon, by Rev. Prof. MATTISON, of Union Chapel, New-York. Evening, by Rev. THOS. EASTON, of Albany, N. Y. THURSDAY—Preaching by Rev. Dr. HURLBUT, of the Dutch Reformed Church, Yonkers. Afternoon, by Rev. Dr. S. REMINGTON, of Baptist Church, New-York. Evening, by an eminent clergyman of the Methodist Church.

CORNER-STONE LAYING.—THE CORNER stone of the new Methodist Episcopal Church in 24th-st., near 9th-av., will be laid THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock. Rev. Bishop JANES, assisted by Drs. Osbon and Foster, will conduct the services. Seats will be provided under cover. All friends of Church extension are invited.

POLITICAL.

THE NINTH WARD UNION CLUB WILL hold a public meeting on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, at 8 P. M., at their rooms, corner of Hudson and Christopher sts. EDGAR F. RANDOLPH, Esq., of New-Jersey, and others, will address the meeting. By order
A. M. BININGER, President.
P. B. TAYLOR, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upward; also Mattresses and Palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

PERSONAL.

JOHN GREEN—MY THOUGHTS DWELL ON thee continually. I am waiting impatiently for the happy moment when we will be together. I am unhappy without thee.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st., at the Bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1, will receive prompt attention, on and after which date, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.,)

Will reopen Sept. 17. A punctual attendance of the pupils is desired. Circulars may be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, or on application at her residence.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 250 Madison-av., between 38th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of E. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications [illegible]

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next academic year of this [illegible], beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,

Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York. Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

Circulars, with references, &c., at the bookstores of Carter, Lockwood, and Randolph, or address the Principal, at Sing-Sing, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 5 East 31st-st.,

Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after Sept. 1, previous to which date applications made to her by letter will receive prompt attention.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.
For circulars, &c., apply as above.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.

The next term of this Boarding-school for boys will begin Sept. 10. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, New-York. A family boarding school, under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON. Location elevated and healthy, with ten acres of well-shaded ornamental grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms from $180 to $200 a year. Fall term reopens Wednesday, Sept. 5. For circulars apply to Mr. JAMES BATES, American Exchange Bank Building, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.; at Jackson's mourning store, No. 551 Broadway; or address the Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—FIFTH-av., between 41st and 42d sts., will reopen Sept. 12. The institute stages will convey pupils to and from School from the principal ferries and distant sections of the City.

Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal.

Applications for admission or for circulars made personally or by letter at the Institute.

All communications addressed to
H. M. PIERCE, Principal, No. 437 5th av.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Sec'y Board of Trustees.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—POUGHKEEPSIE.—The Fall Term of Mrs. C. K. REMINGTON'S School, South Hamilton-st., will commence on Monday, Sept. 3. Reference is made, by permission, to Rev. S. I. Prime, D. D., New York; Prof. Hiram Mattison, New York; Rev. E. H. Canfield, D. D., Brooklyn; Rev. C. S. Henry, D. D., Newburgh; Rev. Montgomery Schuyler, St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. J. Leonard Corning, Milwaukee, Wis.; Rev. Arthur Burtis, D. D., Buffalo.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL—STRAWBERRY HILL, STAMFORD, CT.—The Fall Term opens September 24th, and continues thirteen weeks. Terms $250 per year, including board and tuition in English branches, instruction in vocal music and drawing. No extra charge except for music, modern languages, latin and oil painting. For circulars apply to ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, New-York, or to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

AT $2 50 FOR WRITING—BOOK-KEEPING $10, lessons unlimited, at PAINE'S Mercantile College, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing lessons in private rooms, $2—16 lessons; juveniles, $3 per month—26 lessons. From Ex Gov. King: "My sons and daughters attended Col. PAINE'S Academy, to my entire satisfaction. His plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious."

A LADY, RESIDING NOT FAR FROM New-York, receives into her family little girls, as young as six years, whom she educates thoroughly in English, the modern languages and music. The children are constantly under her personal care, and every attention is given to the preservation of health, and the formation of pleasant manners. For particulars, address A. L. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS WILL RECEIVE applications from young ladies who may wish to pass the Winter in New-York, for the purpose of taking private lessons in any branch of study, in connection with attendance on lectures, concerts, &c.; or from young ladies preparing to teach; none received without satisfactory references. Address, for the present, Mrs. R., SAUGERTIES, New-York.

$260 PER ANNUM.—FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, a Boarding School for Boys, at Freehold, N. J., in session throughout the Summer. Circulars at the Store of Mr. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, New York, or of Messrs. Baldwin, Sexton & Co., No. 11 Maiden lane. Principals, OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M.; CHARLES A. WALTERS, A. M.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADWAY.—A reliable medium for supplying schools with competent teachers, parents (gratuitously) with school circulars, and teachers with positions. References—Faculty Rutgers College, Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, WM. HALL & SONS. Teachers of music and French wanted. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

$250 PER ANNUM.—AUG. 27 COMMENCES the next term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. Apply for catalogues at the office of GEORGE BLISS, Esq., No. 50 Wall-st., and No. 415 Broadway, or address WARRING & BISBEE, Principals, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will be reopened, at No. 43 East 21st-st., on Monday, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Persons desiring a copy of the Annual Catalogue, just published, will please call on WM. W. ROSE, Stationer, No. 68 Cedar-st., New-York; or address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR & Rev. J. R. BOYD.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—BROOKLYN, No. 36 Willoughby-st., corner of Jay-st. Mrs. TOWNSEND respectfully thanks her patrons, and wishes to acquaint them and the public that her School is open for the reception of pupils, who do not wish a long vacation.

MADAME LE DUC'S FRENCH, SPANISH and English Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 15. Madame will take a limited number of boarders under the age of sixteen. Apply for circulars at No. 406 West 23d-st. Advantages unequaled.

A CARD.—LEARN TO WRITE OF OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Nos. 321 and 322 Broadway. A few hints from a perfect master are often of more service in developing the capacities of a pupil than the most protracted lessons of an inferior teacher. WM. C. BRYANT.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL and Commercial French Boarding School, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J. Annual session begins Sept. 1. New pupils received at any time previous, without extra charge.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. The best instruction and a pleasant home furnished to students (both sexes) at moderate charges. Term opens Aug. 23. Catalogues sent upon application.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Ashland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S BOARDING AND Day School, Abbotsford-place, southeast corner of Broad and Pine sts., Philadelphia, will reopen with enlarged accommodations on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at New Rochelle.—Fall term, Sixteenth Session, opens the 3d Sept. Cards of terms at 430 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, or of the Principal.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—LECTURE ROOM and church furniture manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 812 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 11. Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN lady, who has had several years' experience in teaching, a situation as resident governess in a family, or as visiting music teacher in a country village; is competent to teach the usual English branches and music, also the rudiments of French if desired; no objection to the South or West; unexceptionable references given and required. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 1,806 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching, a graduate of Columbia College, offers his services to Principals of Schools or Academies, as teacher of Latin and Greek, Mathematics and the English branches. The highest references given. Private tuition will be given, if required, in the above branches. Address F. J., Box No. 303 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE FROM a Collegiate Institute, who has had a few years' successful experience in teaching, desires a situation as governess in an agreeable family, or in some public institution; is well qualified in the ornamental branches. Address A. B., No. 219 East Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 130 Broadway.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, IRON SAFE, &c., BEING THE EFFECTS OF THE HENDRICK HUDSON FIRE INSURANCE CO.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 174 Broadway, (corner of Cedar-st.,) the furniture of the above Company, consisting of one large-size "Herring's" safe, (cost $650,) six solid oak desks, tables, revolving chairs, Brussels carpets and oil-cloth, iron railing and counter, one complete set of insurance blank books, surveyor's instruments, letter-press, inkstands, printed blanks, &c. Terms, cash, and a deposit of ten per cent. required of all purchasers.
By order of SAMUEL WILKESON, Receiver.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SPECIAL SALE OF 250 cases of boots, shoes and brogans, to close a consignment, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction-rooms of RICHARDS & WHITING, No. 44 Cortlandt-st.

A. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A. H. NICOLAY WILL sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 9, at No. 52 William-st., 2,000 shares of the stock of the Newton Copper Type Company, of this City, $5 each, a regular dividend paying stock. See catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer; Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a grey horse, 16½ hands high, sound, kind and gentle in all harness; well suited for work or family use; is a good draft horse.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. DAVIS & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL-IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES,
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the *first* in the country. In *durability, strength* and *delicacy* of *tone* and *touch* they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his *personal* attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee *superior* excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SON'S GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Overstrung Pianos,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADWAY, who have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale, over-strung, full iron-framed PIANOS, which combine beauty with equality, power of tone and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Gustav Satter, Carl Anschutz, John N. Pattison, Max Maretzek, W. G. Dietrich, John Suckert, Gustav J. Stoeckel.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZLETON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES,
Warerooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS—new and second-hand, for sale or to rent at great bargains. Melodeons as low as $30, Pianos $75. Monthly payments received for either. Rent allowed if purchased. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

WANTED—A POSITION IN A CHURCH CHOIR, by an Alto Singer. Address a letter, or call upon S. H. T., No. 132 Maiden-lane.

BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND Melodeons, at the warerooms in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av. T. H. CHAMBERS.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A NURSERY PARTNER WANTED.
RARE OPPORTUNITY.

ELLWANGER & BARRY will offer for sale the whole or part of their interest in the "Columbus Nursery," situated at Columbus, Ohio, and conducted by M. B. Bateham & Co.

The purchaser must either be a practical Nurseryman or an active, intelligent business man, as the extent and prospects of the business require more assistance in its management.

This Nursery was founded by its present proprietors in 1855, and now occupies some 90 acres of land, situated on the finest avenue in the City of Columbus, and only one mile from the Court-house.

The land is of excellent quality for the purpose, and additional land of similar quality in the immediate neighborhood can be rented at a low rate. Abundance of manure can be had in the city, generally for the hauling; labor of all kinds can be obtained at any season, and the facilities for shipping are scarcely equaled elsewhere.

The nursery grounds are conveniently and tastefully laid out, inclosed by good hedges and fences, well stocked with specimen trees, and supplied with all necessary buildings, implements and other equipments necessary for a first-class establishment.

The stock at present on the ground is excellent and well assorted, and an extensive trade has already been established.

Mr. Bateham, the acting partner, has been connected with Agricultural and Horticultural affairs in the West during the past fifteen years, as Editor of the *Ohio Cultivator* and otherwise, and is one of the best-informed men on the subject of Pomology and Horticulture in the Western States.

It is not too much to say that this is the best opportunity, all things considered, that has ever been offered, in this country, for persons who desire to embark in the Nursery business.

To avoid useless correspondence, no applications will receive attention except from parties qualified to perform active duties either on the ground or in the office, and who can make a cash payment of at least $5,000.

For full particulars, apply to
M. B. BATEHAM & CO., Columbus, O.,
And ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, N. Y.

$800 TO $1,000.—WANTED—A PERSON with energy and business tact, with this amount of cash, to join the advertiser in a Gift Enterprise Exhibition, to take place in the month of September. This is something which, by having an interview with the advertiser, it will be clearly proved to be a safe and profitable investment, as the principles upon which said Exhibition will be conducted shall be just and unexceptionable. Address, with real name J. M. HOWARD, Box No. 895 Post-office, Philadelphia, Penn.

FOR SALE—A HARDWARE STORE, ESTABLISHED eight years on a leading avenue and doing a full trade. To a young man it affords a rare chance. Terms cash or securities. Ill health the cause for selling. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.
STEAM AND WATER GAUGES, &c., &c.

STEAM ENGINES from 4 to 100 horse power, both NEW and SECOND-HAND, constantly on hand, and for sale, with or without Boilers. Also, BOILERS, both NEW and SECOND-HAND.

STEAM and WATER GAUGES, INDICATORS, LUBRICATORS, LOW-WATER ALARMS, &c., &c., &c.

Also, WIRE ROPE, for various purposes.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE NO. 1, EIGHT-INCH, SIX Rools Planing Machine, Lester's make in good order. Apply at Columbia Planing Mill, Sedgwick-st., South Brooklyn.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER saves thirty per cent. in fuel. Cylinder boilers can be altered and enlarged. Send for a circular. H. BOARDMAN, No. 186 Broadway, New-York.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON, "PERU" BRAND AND OTHERS,
HORSE-NAIL ROD, [illegible] BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY.
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
Removed to No. 304 Broadway, New-York,
Next door above Metropolitan Hotel.
Manufacturers and dealers in Iron Railing, Farm Fences, Iron Gates, Verandahs, Iron Furniture, Castings, and general variety of Ornamental Iron Work. [illegible]

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24, and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of
SWITZERLAND.
Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTE, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTANETS. Selections from Operas, Popular American Melodies, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & [illegible], Importers. Musical Boxes repaired. No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.
See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin e for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor; house with all the modern improvements; dinner 6; references exchanged. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT AND back parlor to let, either together or separately to a lady and gentleman, or one or several single gentlemen, with or without board; all modern improvements in the house. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 25 Bayard-st., between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

CONVENIENT TO BROADWAY AND BOWERY—Nos. 399 and 401 4th-st. Three single rooms can now be had in these spacious and pleasantly situated houses, so well known for the excellence of their tables and accommodations. Dinner at 6.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife wish board in a quiet and genteel family in Brooklyn, where other boarders are not taken. References given and required. Address, stating location and terms, M. A. W., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN good board in a private family; house and table first-class. Terms, for two, from $7 to $8 per week. Inquire at No. 30 West 16th-st.

A PLEASANT PARLOR TO LET, WITH board, in a private family, in Brooklyn. House pleasantly situated, near the ferries. Address G. F. M., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR ONE OR TWO QUIET families, in a private residence, situated near the Hudson, opposite Hyde Park; the place is on high ground, the air pure and location very charming; access by boat and railroad; has the advantage of iron and sulphur springs. Terms moderate. Address FARMER, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY UNTIL November, within an hour's ride of the City by railroad or steamboat, (the vicinity of Orange or Bloomfield preferred,) for a gentleman and wife, four children, from 1½ to 11 years old, and servant. Three rooms will be required. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 2,619 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or one single gentleman, can find board at Stapleton, Staten Island, five minutes' walk from the landing. For further particulars, address M., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

COUNTRY BOARD AT TARRYTOWN.—Two rooms with a splendid view of the Hudson, can be had by a family of four persons. Apply at No. 20 Exchange-place, Room No. 21.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA BATHING AT DEAL, NEW-JERSEY—2½ miles from Long Branch. The well-known boarding house of the subscriber, for many years kept by Thos. T. Borden, is open for visitors. The house is large and airy, and the grounds afford abundant shade from trees of the largest growth; it is easy of access, steamers leaving from the foot of Robinson-st., North River, daily for Port Monmouth, connecting with the cars for Long Branch, and from thence by stage to Deal. For further information apply to SCOTT, WISNER & CO., No. 112 Pearl-st., or address the proprietor, WM. HATHAWAY, Long Branch Post-Office.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have re-opened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in re-decorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

WHITE HOUSE—LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, fronting the sea; shady grounds, bathing, shooting, fishing, crabbing and sailing, unexcelled. A desirable spot for parties desiring a few days' enjoyment. Quiet accommodations for ladies and children. Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad from foot of Robinson-st., three times daily. THAYER & NONES.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, L. I., has been greatly enlarged, improved and newly furnished; is now complete and open; is 20 miles from New-York City per new steamer Long Island, leaving James-slip at 4 P. M.; 1½ hours sail; dining hour at 6 P. M.; returning, arriving in town at 9 A. M.
B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

NAUTILUS HALL.—THIS WELL KNOWN place of resort, is offered for sale with all its fixtures, furniture, &c., applicable to a public house, is now in perfect order, and doing a large and profitable business; for particulars, inquire on the premises, Quarantine Landing, Staten Island, of THOMAS C. BURNS, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND.—SPLENDID bathing, boating, fishing, &c.—Through tickets can be procured at the Long Island Railroad depot, South Ferry. Trains leave at 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M.
SAMMIS & DOMINY, Proprietors.

MANCHESTER HOTEL—MANCHESTER, VT.—CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager. Good accommodations for a few more families may be had at this house, if applied for soon. Terms $6 per week.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE—BY THE EQUINOX COMPANY, Manchester, Vt. Good rooms may be secured at this popular Summer Hotel for three more families. Also, a cottage near the house.

FARMS.

FARM AND VINEYARD FOR SALE.—THE subscriber offers for sale one of the best grain farms in Western New-York, upon which he now resides, consisting of 119½ acres of land, situated at the foot of Owasco Lake in Cayuga County, two miles from Auburn, on the Moravia plank-road. The house is a large frame building of two stories and attic, built in modern style. The out-buildings consist of a large barn, carriage-house, cow stable, poultry, ice, smoke and corn houses, all conveniently arranged, together with other necessary appurtenances to a well-furnished farm. The fences are mostly of black ash and chestnut rails, except in the immediate vicinity of the house, where they are of picket. The orchard contains 100 trees of the best grafted fruit, in full bearing. There are also two young orchards containing 125 trees. The garden contains 1½ acres, and is well stocked with peaches, pears, plums, cherries, quinces, raspberries, currants and blackberries. The vineyard consists of 3,500 vines, most of them five years old, and will alone pay the interest on the purchase money. To a gentleman of leisure the above is a rare opportunity for a country residence. The Lake is one of the most beautiful sheets of fresh water of its size in the world, and affords excellent facilities for fishing, yachting and fowling. For terms or additional information, address JOHN McFARLAN, Auburn.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—AT SMITHTOWN, LONG ISLAND—1 mile from steamboat landing on Long Island Sound, and 5 miles from Lakeland Railroad Station, on Long Island Railroad. The house is a good substantial two-story and attic frame building; the out-buildings consist of large barns, cow stables, carriage, corn, ice and smoke houses, all conveniently arranged, and in good order. The orchards are large, and stocked with the finest varieties of fruit trees, and yield more choice fruit for shipment than any other in the country, this branch having claimed the special attention of the owner for the last thirty years, and they now produce a handsome revenue. Also, a large nursery of young trees, ready for shipment. The farm contains about 200 acres—150 in a high state of cultivation, and nearly 50 covered with fine oak, hickory and chestnut timber. The location is pleasant and healthy, and within 4 hours of New-York by steamboat and Railroad. Episcopal, Presbyterian and Methodist churches near by. The above farm will be offered on easy terms, and below its value. Apply to E. S. MILLS, No. 342 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES ON THE HUDSON RIVER—The Vanderbilt farm, one of the best farms in Dutchess County, situated between Poughkeepsie and New-Hamburgh, about a mile below Milton Ferry, with stone farm-house, and good farm buildings; on the place are a number of choice building sites, having extensive river and inland views; would be sold low. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—WILL exchange for New-York City property; 90 acres; it has good house and out-buildings; ¼ mile of Union Landing, 3 miles of Rahway, 20 miles of this City. Apply to WM. S. CHAMBERLIN, No. 79 Robinson-st.

FARM WANTED.—WANTED, TO PURCHASE a farm within 100 miles of New-York, price not to exceed $15,000. Improved City property in part payment. Address FARM, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE—NO. 78 FRANKLIN ST., four doors west of Taylor's Saloon. An excellent Free Lunch prepared daily, at 11 A. M. Free library open to all. House supplied with ales and wines by G. E. Mendum, Esq., of Cedar-st. All ales drawn from the wood—Philadelphia style.
H. H. VAN ALST & CO., Proprietors.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—BROADWAY, CORNER of Houston-st., New-York—conducted on the European plan. The attention of travelers is directed to this Hotel, which is now in thorough order, having a new bar, restaurant and billiard-room, open also to the neighborhood, and having all the appointments of the best hotels. S. E. MEAD.

CLARENCE HOTEL, NO. 48 LISPENARD-st., near Broadway. Single rooms, with or without board, at low prices. Families and respectable ladies and gentlemen accommodated. Piano, bath, and watchman in the hall all night. French and Spanish spoken. Lodgings 75 cents a night.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE IN THE UPPER PART OF the City, between 14th and 40th sts., and between 2d and 6th-avs.; rent from $600 to $800; All modern improvements required. Address H. A., Post-office Box No. 208.

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—On the line of the New York and New-Haven or Hudson River Railroad, by a small family. Rent must be low. Address Box No. 2,417 Post-office, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, WAGONS AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—200 light fancy carriages, rockaways, bretts, calashes, phaetons, buggies, business and grocers' wagons; also, second-hand wagons of all kinds, and 10 horses. No. 184 Fulton-av. and No. 19 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

A PEDDLER'S WAGON FOR SALE, (double,) with harness, in prime order; price for both, $150. A good one-horse express-wagon will be taken in part pay, at a fair price. Apply at No. 161 Broadway, or address Box No. 4,808 Post-office, New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

BLAIR & WYETH'S
LIQUID RENNET.
For making in a few minutes
DELICIOUS DESSERTS.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.
Wholesale Depot No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

"GALLEGO" FLOUR, NEW GRINDING.—Parties desirous to secure early supplies of Gallego Flour, new grind, will do well to apply at once, as deliveries will be made in order of application.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 30 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

FOR SALE—350 ACRES OF LAND, WITHIN 50 miles of the City, in one of the most beautiful and healthy regions of the State of New-York, combining a landscape of rare beauty, diversified with mountain, valley, lake and forest. Abundance of fruit, fine fishing good, commodious farm house, barn and stabling. About one-half the land is arable, suited to grass or grain. For terms address S. CALDWELL, Bellvale, Orange County, New York, or on the premises, Greenwood Lake, in the vicinity; or refer to
J. S. CALDWELL, No. 34 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS County, New-York, the beautiful residence of the late Hon. Jas. K. Paulding, consisting of about 56 acres of highly cultivated and finely-situated land, unsurpassed in formation and prospects by any on the banks of the Hudson River. The buildings consist of a large and convenient mansion lodge and cottage, with large barns, coach-house and other out buildings, all in good order. For terms and particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to
HOMER MORGAN, 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT IN WESTCHESTER Co., about 20 miles from the City; access by railroad or steamboat. This property consists of about 25 acres, delightfully situated on the Sound; the house is a large one, well built, and in good order; a good stable, ice-house, garden, out-buildings, &c. The above property will be offered to a cash customer, much below its actual value. For further particulars apply to L. M. HOFFMAN, Jr., No. 27 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, 130 acres good land; good house, out-buildings new, except cider mill, plenty of fruit, very healthy, churches, schools, &c., convenient; one mile west from Bart's Corners Station, Harlem Railroad, 3½ miles from Dobb's Ferry, and 24 miles to City; will be sold low to a cash customer, and terms easy; a rare chance for a good farm. Apply to W. E. HASKINS, No. 683 8th-av., in coal office.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the depot, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depot. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—A handsome cottage, beautifully situated on a lot of an acre; within five minutes' drive of the steamboat landing. Good garden, fine shade trees, a variety of fruit, stable, coach-house, well, cistern, &c. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post's Buildings, Hanover-st.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—SIXTY COUNTRY seats, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, beautifully situated—one hour from Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; or No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN THE VILLAGE OF WESTPORT CONN.—Very desirably located on the banks of the Saugatuck River. The place is all that can be desired for a gentleman's residence, as inspection will demonstrate. Address J. R. ANDREWS, No. 145 Wooster-st., New-York.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 455 SIXTH-AV.; A splendid location for fancy lace dry-goods or tea store. For particulars, apply on the premises.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR RENT OR LEASE.—The undersigned offers for rent or lease, upon reasonable terms, all that portion of their four-story brick building fronting on Pennsylvania-av., between 14th and 15th sts., which has been occupied by Messrs. J. C. & H. A. Willard for the last six years, in connection with their Hotel; containing thirty-two rooms in the second, third and fourth stories, with a very large room on the ground floor, in the rear of their store, sixty feet long, the whole width of the building; each room being supplied with all the necessary fixtures for gas and water. The owners intend making such necessary alterations and improvements as will make the property in every respect suitable for a hotel or boarding-house; and as the location is in the immediate neighborhood of the President's house, the Treasury Buildings, and other Departments of the Government, they feel confident that in the hands of a judicious and managing person a profitable business could be realized from the property. There is a large basement to the building, with a front entrance, which would be included with the other portion if desired. Address E. OWEN & SON, No. 212 Pennsylvania-av., Washington, D. C.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY, high-stoop dwelling-house No. 259 Greene-st., between Clinton and Waverley places, in complete order and can be delivered at once. If wanted, the adjoining house, No. 261, like No. 259, can be had, making a large private boarding-house or hotel, garni. The above are conveniently large, near Broadway and the New-York Hotel. Price $1,250 per annum for each house. For cards to view the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, or to Mr. TUCKERMAN, No. 106 Washington-st.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—THE whole of or rooms in the handsome substantial building now being erected on the corner of Bank and West sts., being 133 feet on West and 60 feet on Bank sts., and four stories high. Also, (possession immediately,) a room 30x100 feet in the building adjoining, with power. Apply to GUILIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place, or M. F. SCHUREMAN, on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET.—A FAMILY MANSION FURNISHED, unfurnished, or part sold; has 18 large and airy rooms, with garden and sub-cellar; location 15 minutes' ride from City Hall. Immediate possession. Rent of house $900. No. 15 Abingdon-square, near West 12th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE LARGE BASEMENT Room No. 561 and 563 Broadway, 50x130 feet, with entrance way from Prince-street; a kitchen attached, suitable for a first class Restaurant. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of factory Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., size 44x108; rent low, and well lighted. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 73 East 29th-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, at low rates, by
JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE.—THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon-avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 25 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ELEGANT HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—In 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The house is four stories, stone front, first-class, and elegantly furnished, and will be sold, with the furniture, or will be leased for two or three years to a private family. The owner is going to Europe, and gives an opportunity to a party to get, on a short notice, a comfortably furnished house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE, OR WILL EXCHANGE.—I will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for hardware, boots and shoes, clothing, dry goods, or any kind of merchandise, large or small tracts of excellent agricultural and mineral lands, located in Missouri, surrounded by beautiful streams of water and railroads. Address M., Box No. 110 *Times* office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPTIONS of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 30 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE NEW BROWN-STONE houses, Nos. 29 and 33 West 34th-st., with extension for library, finished in the most complete and thorough manner, with rosewood doors, walnut stairs, and modern improvements. Apply on the premises of LOPER & DAVIS.

TO COAL DEALERS.—FOR SALE—A GENTEEL three-story, high stoop brick house and lot, well located, will be sold cheap, and one-third the purchase money taken in good family coal, balance on mortgage five to ten years. Apply to
FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, kept on the European plan and doing a good business. A satisfactory reason given for selling. For terms or full particulars, apply to or address D. IRA BAKER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—NO. 344 ADELPHI-st., near Fulton-av., a small frame house; lot 25 by 100. Inquire of J. DEVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A two story house, furnished, within three minutes' walk of the Railroad depot. The out-buildings consist of a stable, coach-house, ice-house, &c. There is a good garden, plenty of fruit and shade trees, and everything is in perfect order. For further particulars apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 1 Pine-st.

GOLD SEEKERS ATTENTION.—AN ENTIRELY new and perfect process for separating gold from earth or quartz rock, it being impossible to lose a particle of the precious ore, no matter how fine and so simple a child can operate it. Call and see it. For sale at No. 160 Canal-st., a few doors west of Bowery.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

BROWN & HURLBUT,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 12 Wall-st.,
New-York.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of Commercial Paper. Advances made on approved Collaterals, and Loans negotiated. Orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., &c., promptly executed.

Refer by permission to—John Earl Williams, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank; Isaac N. Phelps, Esq., Messrs. A. & A. Lawrence & Co., D. H. Arnold, Esq., President Mercantile Bank; Hon. William V. Brady, Messrs. Swift, Hurlbut & Co.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WISCONSIN FARM MORTGAGES.
SMALL & COGSWELL,
Attorneys and Counsellors, Milwaukee, Wis.

S. & C. give particular attention to the collection of farm mortgages.

REFERENCES.
R. H. Lowry, Esq., Cashier Bank of the Republic.
Messrs. Atwood & Co., Bankers, No. 104 Broadway.
Alexander Mitchell, Esq., Milwaukee.
Alpheus Hardy, Esq., Boston.

FOR SALE.
FULTON COUNTY (Ill.) 8 per cent. BONDS.
HENDERSON COUNTY (Ill.) 8 per cent. BONDS.
JERSEY COUNTY (Ill.) 8 per cent. BONDS.
MORGAN COUNTY (Ill.) 8 per cent. BONDS.
SCOTT COUNTY (Ill.) 7 per cent. BONDS.
ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD (Ill.) 10 per cent. 1st Mortgage BONDS. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.
Aug. 6, 1860.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
NO. 58 WALL-ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe and Bills at sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,

No. 37 William st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price-current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000.—"CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until THURSDAY, the 16th day of August, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 88 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, July 13, 1860.

The said stock will consist of two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly from taxation, the principal redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 16, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 14th day of August next at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on the 13th until the 15th of August.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

THE COUPONS FOR THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest due August 1, next, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, on and after that date.

CHAS. PALMER, Assistant-Cashier.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 8th-av. and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant. The poll will be open from 5 to 6 P. M.

GEO. C. PATERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1860.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 16 Wall st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital..........$150,000
Surplus over..........147,000

This Company have to-day declared a dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, on the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE RECEIVERS OF THE NEW HOPE Delaware Bridge Company hereby give notice to the holders of certificates issued by them, that they will pay a pro rata dividend of two and thirty-three hundredths per cent. (2 33-100) on said certificates, as declared by the Chancellor of New-Jersey, on and after the 20th instant, at the Lambertville Bank, New-Jersey, which, with the former dividend of fifty per cent., will be a final settlement of their accounts.

JOHN RUNK, A. C. DAVIS,
M. H. JENKS, SAMUEL LILLY,
LAMBERTVILLE, July 14, 1860. Receivers.

DIVIDEND.—OCEAN BANK—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Ocean Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and one-half per Cent. (3½) out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Aug. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th inst., inclusive.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1860.

CHAS. PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER INSURANCE CO.,
3d av., corner of 9th-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at this Office on the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 25th inst. to Aug. 1. By order.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 67 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 13th inst.

By order, WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, 16th July inst.

By order. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Surplus Dividend of Nineteen and One-half per Cent., payable on and after the 6th inst.

GEO. D. CRARY, Secretary.

MARINE BANK, Tuesday, July 31, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 13. The transfer books will be closed until the 14th of August.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF [illegible] per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand at the office of the Company, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—A Dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable on the 10th [illegible] at the office of the Company, No. 13 William st.

C. W. DURANT, Treas.

[illegible] BANK.—BROOKLYN, AUG. 3, 1860.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. out of the profits of the last six months will be paid to the Stockholders on demand.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
NEW TREATMENT.

We call the especial attention of Invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa [illegible]

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent—Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of medicine Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the cause or disqualifications for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR NO. 3—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases..........$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small..........5
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium..........[illegible]

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 6 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—The undersigned hereby certify that they have used Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound, for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case, found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with those harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, JR., No. 20 South Market-st.; GEO. H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick square; HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st.; ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st., East Boston; W. H. ALLEN, Boston; Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER; HENRY A. FULLER, No. 16 South Market-st.; SAMUEL WALES, JR., City Hotel; C. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people, for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety. DIRECTIONS.—Take a table-spoonful three times a day, before meals. For a child, one-fourth the dose for an adult. Prepared by A. D. COPELAND, No. 164 Sumner-st., East Boston. Sold by HORACE FARRINGTON, No. 37 Kilby-st., Boston, Mass., Wholesale and Retail Agents for Mass., and by all apothecaries in the vicinity of Boston. $1 per bottle. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDNER. Sold by JENKINS & HAUY, No. 21 Liberty-st., and all the Apothecaries on Broadway.

REMOVAL.—DR. R. CORBETT CAN BE CONsulted, confidentially, at his office, No. 30 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. Twenty-six years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C. to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra; seminal weakness; impotency, and, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs, treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the maltreatment of medical impostors, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office, as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 436 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal Weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

DR. WARD'S BALM OF GILEAD—THE sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices, causing nervousness, headache, weakness of the back and limbs, failure of memory, dejection, aversion to society, eyes sunk and lustreless, departure of youthful appearance and vigor. Prepared and sold by Dr. WARD, office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED IN 1839.—Dr. GEO. R. BOND can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, at his office, 65 Orchard-st., corner Grand, over the shoe-store. Scientific treatment, a quick cure, and a moderate charge guaranteed.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of GEORGE W. BROWN & CO., was this day dissolved.

GEORGE W. BROWN,
J. EDWIN BROWN.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of BROWN & HURLBUT, and will continue the Note Brokerage and Banking Business at No. 12 Wall-st.

J. EDWIN BROWN,
WILLIAM H. HURLBUT.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1860.

Refer by permission to John Earl Williams, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank; D. H. Arnold, Esq., President Mercantile Bank; Isaac N. Phelps, Esq.; Hon. William V. Brady, Messrs. A. & A. Lawrence & Co., Messrs. Swift, Hurlbut & Co.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF G. D. DAVIS & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation. MILO PRATT is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm, and sign its name in liquidation.

G. D. DAVIS,
M. PRATT.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1860.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned will continue the manufacturing of Skirt Wire of the late firm of G. D. Davis & Co., at his new factory, No. 1,360 Broadway, corner 37th-st., with office No. 383 Broadway.

A continuance of the favors heretofore shown the late firm is respectfully solicited. All orders promptly attended to.

M. PRATT.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP. — THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm of DE BONGE & BONNER, for the transaction of a general stock, bond and note brokerage business, at No. 22 Exchange place.

LOUIS DE BONGE,
GEORGE T. BONNER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1860.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an Insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. GEORGE W. AINSWORTH, of the town of Saratoga Springs, in the county of Saratoga, N. Y., an insolvent debtor. Notice first published JUNE 9, 1860. Creditors to appear before Hon. John W. Crane, County Judge of the county of Saratoga, and his office in the town of Saratoga Springs, on the 3d day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.

JNO. C. HULBERT, Att'y for Insolvent.

[illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE [illegible]

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

SHORT LINE TO HARRISBURG VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

An Express train leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) [illegible] FOR HARRISBURG [illegible] Reading with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for Pottsville and [illegible] at Harrisburg with mail trains on Pennsylvania Central Railroad, east and west; Northern Central Railroad, north and south, and with the Cumberland Valley Railroad, without change of cars from Jersey City to Harrisburg, arriving at Harrisburg at [illegible]

NEW-YORK, May [illegible], 1860.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD. [illegible] RIP VAN WINKLE and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) [illegible] connecting with cars at [illegible] will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. [illegible]

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 8 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:30 P. M. (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 3:45 P. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M. for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 9:45 and 10:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 6:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 3:00 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. station as follows:

10:15 A. M.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs, and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places west. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points north.

8:15 A. M.—For Croton Falls, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.

4:30 P. M.—For Dover Plains, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls, with stages for Lake Mahopac.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SUMMER PLEASURE TRAVEL.—Five daily trains (Sundays excepted) for LAKE MAHOPAC, WEST POINT, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, LEBANON SPRINGS, SHARON SPRINGS, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, TRENTON FALLS, NIAGARA FALLS, LAKE GEORGE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. Elegant saloon cars for families to SARATOGA SPRINGS, without change of cars. Baggage checked through, and tickets sold at Company's Depots, Chambers-st. and 31st-st. For particulars as to time, see Time Tables.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt-st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 6:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 9:35.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4 30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.—Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the Public Printing," passed March 5, 1846; and an act entitled "An act concerning the Laws, Journals and Documents of the Legislature," passed May 11, 1847, the undersigned hereby give notice that they will receive sealed proposals until the fourth day of September next, at noon of that day, for executing the Printing for the Senate and Assembly, and for the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the State Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Superintendent of the Bank Department, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Adjutant-General, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, the Commissioners of the Land Office, the Canal auditor, the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and all other printing for any and every of the State officers, for the term of two years from the expiration of the present contract.

Separate bids will be received for the Senate, Assembly or Public Offices, or for the Printing of either of the Public Offices, the whole to be performed in the same style and execution as that furnished on the 5th March, 1846.

For the Senate and Assembly Journals, the proposals should state the price for composition, presswork, paper, pressing and folding of each signature of eight pages, 850 copies, and also for any additional number that may be required.

For the Senate and Assembly Bills, the proposals should state the price for composition, presswork, paper, pressing, folding and stitching each signature of four pages, 350 copies, ordered by either house, and the rate for one hundred additional copies of each signature that may be required—the paper to be cap writing paper of quality equal to that used for the Senate in 1846, weighing not less than 28 pounds to each ream of 17½ by 28½ inches, and the work in all respects to be executed in the same manner—the lines in each section of the bills to be numbered, and with sufficient space between them for interlining words.

For the Senate and Assembly Documents, the proposals should state the price for composition, presswork, paper, pressing, folding, gathering and stitching each signature of eight pages, 800 copies, and the price for printing and furnishing not exceeding 500 additional copies; also the price for not exceeding 1,000 additional copies; also the price for not exceeding 3,000 additional copies; also the price for not exceeding 5,000 additional copies; also the price for all additional copies over 5,000. Said proposals to state a sum which the total printing for the Senate shall not exceed; also a sum which the total printing of the Assembly shall not exceed.

Each page of documents or journals must be set in Small Pica type when practicable, containing 1550 ems; but should it be necessary to put it in smaller type, or what is termed rule, or rule and figure work, the size of the page must not be reduced. When it is necessary to put the matter in tables, the work will be estimated in the same manner as though it was printed in page form, allowing 16 pages or a double signature for each sheet of 19 by 24 inches, and the allowance thus made is to include every charge. The paper to be used for the Legislative Documents and Journals must weigh at least 30 pounds to the ream of 19 by 24 inches, and the quality must be equal to the best used in printing the Senate Documents of 1846.

Samples of the blanks and other printing required for the Public Offices and the Canals, may be seen at the Canal Department, and the other Departments; and the proposals must state the price by the hundred for blanks of every description used in any of the Departments.

For all printing in book or pamphlet form for any of the State Offices, or for circulars or cap or post paper, the proposals should state the price for 1000 ems for composition, restricting the estimate to the printed lines, and separately the price for paper and presswork, folding and stitching for 100 copies, and the rate per hundred for each additional hundred required.

To every proposal or bid for the performance of all or any portion of the printing above specified, (and but one proposal or bid will be received from any one person, firm, or party in interest, for the performance of the same work,) there must be annexed a guarantee, subscribed by a guarantor of sufficient ability, that the person or persons making such bid, will, if the same be accepted, enter into a contract according to the terms thereof, and give the security required by law in such case, within ten days from the time he or they shall receive notice of the acceptance of his or their bid; and to every such guarantee there must be annexed a certificate of the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, Treasurer, State Engineer and Surveyor or the Judge of the county where the guarantor resides, that the guarantor is a man of property and able to make good his guarantee.

Each proposition must be sealed, up with the guarantee, and directed on the outside, "Proposals for Assembly Printing" or for any other portion of the printing embraced in this notice, as the case may be; and when thus sealed up and directed, the proposition should be inclosed in a separate envelope, and directed to the undersigned, or either of them.

ALBANY, July 21, 1860.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.

jy24-law6w

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
No. 7 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1860.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 15th day of August at 12 M., for 250 to 300 tons of the best anthracite coal, for the use of the courts and offices of the County [illegible]

[illegible]

INSURANCE.

[illegible]

REMOVALS.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE.
STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

ETNA, Capt. ANDERSON. AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. HOCKLEY.
JURA, Capt. MOODIE. KEDAR, Capt. T. COOK.

And other magnificent and powerful steamers, will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.

JURA..........Thursday, 23d August.
AUSTRALASIAN..........Thursday, [illegible]
ETNA..........Thursday, [illegible]

RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL.
Cabin..........$75
Steerage..........30

Steerage return tickets, available for six months, from Liverpool or Cork, $60.

Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain Certificates of Passage in the Steerage at the following rates:

From Liverpool to New-York..........$40
From Cork to New-York..........30

An experienced surgeon on board.

For steerage passage apply to
GOODEVE, ARKELL & ELLIOT,
No. 185 Broadway.

For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND BY STEAM, VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's splendid and powerful screw steamer
PRINCE ALBERT
will leave, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 14, for GALWAY, touching at St. Johns, to receive the Royal Mails and Government dispatches.

Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket (which must be obtained when engaging passage) from Galway to any of the principal cities in Great Britain or Ireland.

Rates of Passage, First class, $75 to $90, according to accommodations; Third class, $30.

Third class passengers are found with cooked provisions, but must provide themselves with bedding and utensils.

Passage in the third class can be secured to bring persons out from Galway for $32 50; from Dublin, $31; from Belfast, $37; from Londonderry, $37 50; from Waterford, $37; from Limerick, $35.

For freight or passage apply on board of the ship, or to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

Agents at Boston, NAZRO BROS. & SWEENEY,
No. 5 Chatham row.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Sept. 15.

THE STEAMER GREAT EASTERN.
JOHN VINE HALL, Commander,
FOR MILFORD HAVEN, ENGLAND, VIA HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

The GREAT EASTERN will sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Aug. 16. From Milford Haven there is railroad connection with all parts of Great Britain, and daily by steamers with Ireland. Special trains will be in readiness on the arrival of the ship at Milford Haven, to carry passengers to London and the North at reduced rates of fare.

First class passengers only will be taken, and the price is fixed at $125.

A limited number of first class passengers will also be taken from New-York to Halifax at a charge of $25 each.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
No. 78 South-st.

DAILY LINE FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON, DELAWARE and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 11.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
United States Mail Steamship ILLINOIS,

Capt. P. E. TERRY, will sail from Pier 3, North River, New-York, at 2 P. M., SATURDAY, August 11, with MAILS, Passengers, and Specie, for England and France.

TO SOUTHAMPTON. TO HAVRE.
1st Cabin..........$75 | 1st Cabin..........$80
2d Cabin..........30 | 2d Cabin..........35

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Steamship VANDERBILT sails September 8.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 25,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC.

JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, August 25, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.

For freight or passage apply at the Office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, (Room No. 4,) No. 39 Wall-st.

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

The ADRIATIC will leave on her next voyage SATURDAY, 6th October.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, Sept. 5.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Sept. 12.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $12.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 9, at 4 P. M.

Passage to Savannah, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $32 75; Mobile, $31; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $31 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $22; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.

Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 338 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $32 75; Mobile, $31; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $22; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously restored without extraction. [illegible]

[illegible]

N. [illegible]

[illegible]

LUMBER, GRADUATED SURGEON [illegible]

[illegible]

ST. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

August, 1860.—[illegible]

[illegible]

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE [illegible]
Tuesday, Aug. 7, 11 A. M.	[illegible]
Wedn'dy, Aug. 8, 11½ A. M.	[illegible]
Thursd'y, Aug. 9, 12½ P. M.	[illegible]
Friday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 10, 7½ A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 12, 9 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 11, [illegible]
Monday, Aug. 13, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 12, [illegible]
Tuesday, Aug. 14, 8 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 13, [illegible]
Wedn'dy, Aug. 15, 8½ A. M.	[illegible]
Thursd'y, Aug. 16, 7:40 A. M.	Monday, Aug. [illegible]
Friday, Aug. 17, 7:40 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. [illegible]
Saturday, Aug. 18, 8 A. M.	Wedn'dy, Aug. [illegible]
Sunday, Aug. 19, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 16, [illegible]
Monday, Aug. 20, 4½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 17, [illegible]
	Saturday, Aug. 18, [illegible]
	Monday, Aug. 20, [illegible]
	Tuesday, Aug. 21, [illegible]

Fare, 25 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, POINT WASHINGTON, McGEE'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson st., N. R.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 7, 7 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 6, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 8, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 7, 11 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 9, 8 A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 8, 11½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 10, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 9, 12 M.
Saturday, Aug. 11, 2½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 11, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 11, 8½ A. M.
Monday, Aug. 13, 4½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 13, 12 M.
Tuesday, Aug. 14, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 14, 6 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 15, 3½ P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 15, 6 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 16, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 16, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 17, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 17, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 4 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 18, 8 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 20, 6½ P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 19, 4½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 10½ A. M.
	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.

Fare 25 cents. Local River fare 10 cents.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 25, 1860, the steamers *Flushing* and *Enoch Dean* will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

LEAVE FLUSHING.
Flushing, 7.45 stop. at College Point.
Enoch Dean, 9.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 1.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean, 3.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 5.15 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.

RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.
Flushing, 9.30 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean, 1.00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 4.00 stopping at College Point.
Dean, 5.00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 6.45 stopping at College Point.

Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates on application to the undersigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL, CONnecting with stages to Lakes Mahopac and Mohegan. The AURORA, Capt. Anning Smith, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY DAY, at 8 A. M., landing and fare as follows: at Yonkers, Hastings and Dobb's Ferry. Fare to Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, and Grassy Point, 25 cents; Verplanck's, and Peekskill, 40 cents. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE, 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Oliver slip, East River, every day at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT, will leave Peck slip every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat *Alida* will leave Jay-st. pier daily, at 6 30 A. M., (touching at 30th-st. pier,) returning to the City at 6.30 P. M. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any point West, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare seventy-five cents.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having elegant staterooms and other accommodations all new, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer DANL. DREW leaves Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.; connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. 75 cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 1 P. M., arriving in Bridgeport in time for the cars of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare, 50 cents. Freight taken. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No. 113 South-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Seventy-five cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 10th (Amos) st., at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼; Spring-st., 9½, 12½, 3½; Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6¼. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct, via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M. (Sunday excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made at the City of Albany, on the 31st day of July, 1860, the undersigned, receiver, &c., on THURSDAY, the thirtieth (30th) day of August, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, will sell at public auction, and upon the premises in the City of Albany, all the right, title and interest which the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, or any of the said firm had, or which the undersigned, as receiver, &c., has, in and to the premises in said city, known as the Eagle Furnace, situated in Beaver, Hudson and Daniels streets, and which was occupied by said firm in their business, together with certain adjoining property leased by said firm and occupied by them in connection with said furnace, with the shops and buildings on said premises, and the boilers, steam engines and shafting, cupolas, machinery and fixtures therein, and the tools and implements connected therewith, and upon said premises, and used therein, in the manufacture of stoves by said late firm; the whole forming a complete establishment for the manufacture of stoves; to be sold in one parcel for cash, subject to the mortgage incumbrances on the real estate.

The undersigned will also sell at the same time and place, in pursuance of said order, and for cash, a lot of coal and iron, on hand in said Eagle Furnace, and the horses, carts, harness, stable furniture, office furniture, and other property in use at said Eagle Furnace, now in his hands as receiver.

The undersigned, at the same time and place, in pursuance of the said order, will also sell all the patterns and flasks used in the said business by said late firm and now in his hands as receiver, the same to be sold in one lot without division.

The undersigned, at the same time and place, and in pursuance of the said order, will also sell in lots and parcels, a very large and extensive assortment of the stoves manufactured by the said late firm, now in his hands, as receiver, comprising among others, The Economist, The Independent, The Western Oak, The West Wind, The Governor and the Star of the North, (oval and round,) together with parlor stoves, hollow-ware, stove furniture, &c.

Catalogues may be had at the time and place of sale, or a few days previously, on application to the undersigned.

The terms of sale for the stoves, stove furniture, hollow ware, &c., are as follows: for purchases not exceeding $500, cash; for purchases exceeding $500, and not exceeding $3,000, six months' credit, secured by notes payable at Bank in Albany, with one or more satisfactory indorser or indorsers; for purchases exceeding $3,000, and not exceeding $10,000, a credit of six, nine and twelve months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner; for purchases exceeding $10,000, a credit of six, nine, twelve, fifteen and eighteen months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner. Dated Albany, N. Y., August 4th, 1860.

JAMES C. COOK,
Receiver of the effects of the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, Albany.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1860.

$50 REWARD.—WHEREAS, THERE IS REAson to believe that individuals as well as "Counties," "Towns" and "Cities" out of the State of New-York as well as in it, have in numerous instances been guilty of the inhumanity, crime and meanness, to thrust their lunatics, blind, and deaf and dumb, with other paupers, upon this County for support, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction hereby offer the above reward for such evidence as shall lead to the discovery of the parties engaged in, or are guilty of the nefarious practice referred to, so that a conviction may follow the charge, and the guilty brought to merited punishment.

By order of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

ISAAC BELL,
[illegible]
JAMES B. NICHOLSON.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM J. SWAN IS DULY [illegible]

[illegible] & CO.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME [illegible]

[illegible]

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES, NEW AND SECOND-hand, [illegible]

W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 40 Fulton-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

[illegible]

GIANT BABY [illegible]

Seven years old, and weighing [illegible] pounds.

25 CENTS to see the GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA LION.

25 CENTS to see the MAN-MONKEY, LIVING "WHAT IS IT."

25 CENTS to see the WHITE NEGROES, or [illegible] THE ALBINO FAMILY,

Who, though born of Black Parents, are perfectly white [illegible]

25 [illegible]

THE GRAND AQUARIA!

25 CENTS TO SEE [illegible]

25 CENTS TO SEE [illegible]

25 CENTS TO SEE THE BABY ANACONDAS!

25 CENTS TO SEE THE HAPPY FAMILY!

25 CENTS TO SEE THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR [illegible]

25 CENTS to see the WAX FIGURE OF TOMMY, of the late Japanese Embassy.

25 CENTS to see and hear [illegible]

Under the entire supervision of [illegible] the best Aquaria [illegible] in the country [illegible]

25 CENTS TO SEE ALONE [illegible]

25 CENTS, ALL, [illegible] THE SPLENDID PERFORMANCES,

In the AFTERNOON at 3 and EVENING at 7½ o'clock [illegible]

From every part of the world [illegible]

ALL [illegible] AT BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,

Which is OPEN AT ALL HOURS, Day and Evening.

Children under 10 years, 15 cents.

"MAY THE BEST MAN WIN."

JOHN C. HEENAN'S RECEPTION FESTIVAL,
AT
JONES' WOOD,

Will take place on
MONDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 13, 1860,
when he will be assisted by
JOHN McDONALD,
EDWARD PRICE,
JAMES CUSICK,
and C. F. OTTIGNON,
All prominent professors of the manly art.

DODWORTH'S DOUBLE BAND, of 50 performers, will furnish appropriate music.

There will be COMFORTABLE SEATS for [illegible] persons, exclusively for LADIES and the GENTLEMEN accompanying them; and the grounds will be so arranged that

50,000 SPECTATORS

Can see perfectly.

The main feature of the day will be a PERFECT REPRESENTATION of the

INTERNATIONAL CONTEST

Between Messrs HEENAN and SAYERS,

With all the incidents of that memorable event, divested of its actually disagreeable features.

The several professors named above will also

TRY THEIR HANDS WITH THE CHAMPION.

One pleasing event will be the PRESENTATION of one purse of

THE CHAMPION FUND,

Embracing all the contributions made to Mr. Heenan up to date.

The 2d and 3d av. cars, and a number of steamboats, will make extra trips to and from Jones' Wood, on the day of the Festival.

Tickets, 25 cents.

Ladies' Amphitheatre and Balcony Seats, 25 cents extra.

Carriages to the Grounds, 25 cents extra.

AN OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF TICKETS, Amphitheatrical and Balcony Seats, is open at No. [illegible] Broadway.

Packages of Tickets and places may also be secured.

The most effective measures have been made to secure good order, the whole management being placed under the immediate supervision of Messrs JAMES E. [illegible] and HENRY WOOD.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER.

Lessee and Manager..........Mr. Joseph [illegible]
Stage Manager..........Mr. James [illegible]
Musical Director..........Mr. Thomas [illegible]
Scenic Artist..J. M. Hayes | Prompter..........T. G. [illegible]

CONTINUED SUCCESS
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8,
And every evening till further notice,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD..........as..........[illegible]
Mr. JOS. JEFFERSON..........as..........Asa [illegible]
Mr. E. A. SOTHERN..........as..........Lord Dundreary
Mr. COULDOCK..........as..........[illegible]
Mr. PETERS..........as..........[illegible]
Mr. T. BURNETT..........as..........[illegible]
Mrs. CHANFRAU..........as..........[illegible]
Mrs. VINING..........as..........Mrs. Mountchessington
Miss JEFFERSON..........as..........[illegible]
AND
MISS SARA STEVENS..........as..........Mary Meredith

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY BY HAYES.
AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
By THOMAS BAKER,
Will be performed every evening.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commencing at 8 precisely.
Seats may be secured one week in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.
LAST TEN NIGHTS
in the
UNITED STATES
OF THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.

The public are respectfully informed that the next ten nights are

THE LAST
In New-York of their
OLD AND CHERISHED FRIENDS,
Prior to their departure for Europe. Then
BRING THE CHILDREN,
BRING THE CHILDREN.
FOUR SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENTS.
THE MAGIC PILLS,
With new Scenery, Transformations, Tricks and Fancies.
THE CONTRABANDIST,
EL TRAPEYO,
And Evolutions on the
CORDE TENDUE.
GABRIEL,
FRANCOIS,
YOUNG AMERICA,
AND THE ENTIRE TROUPE.

SOON!
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH,
AND
MONARCH OF ALL MAGICIANS,
Will open his new Repertoire of Wonders
in New-York,
On his arrival from California. His
GRAND MAGICAL SOIREES

Will be on the same scale of unsurpassed grandeur as when presented by him in 1851-'52, at Metropolitan Hall, the Broadway Theatre and Astor-place Opera House. He has recently made a Circumterraneous tour, and, after having visited Australia and the Sandwich Islands, is now in California, where his success has been unprecedented in the annals of Pacific amusements. On his return to New-York his apparatus will be new and magnificent, his paraphernalia superbly gorgeous, and the entire entertainment novel and astounding.

PALACE GARDENS.

THIS EVENING, LUBIN BROTHERS, and J. F. STRATTON'S Palace Garden Orchestra. The brilliant success of the LUBIN BROTHERS, the enthusiastic reception given by delighted audiences, and frequent requests of numerous patrons of the Gardens, has induced the proprietor to reëngage

THE GREAT NECROMANCERS,
FREDERICK AND JEROME LUBIN.

The beautiful and complete cabinet of Electrical, Pneumatical and Mechanical apparatus possessed by these celebrated artists is beyond comparison, and all who have witnessed the philosophical experiments and wonderful effects produced by the mysteriously constructed and magnificent paraphernalia of the LUBIN WIZARDS cheerfully acknowledge them to be the most astonishing and pleasing they ever beheld. Admission 25 cents.

C. V. DEFOREST, Proprietor.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SPECIAL MATINEE.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK,
BY SPECIAL REQUEST,
THE FOX HUNTER'S FESTIVAL;
OR,
THE SPORTS OF MERRIE ENGLAND,
In which
TWO LADIES
Will ride, in the
HURDLE RACE.
FIVE RACES ON BLOODED CHARGERS.
ROBINSON, ZOYARA, HANLONS, CHARLTON,
ALL THE STARS.
ON SATURDAY MOST POSITIVELY
CINDERELLA.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
THE FLORENCES STILL CROWDING
The beautiful Temple of the Drama.
TO-NIGHT,
THE IRISH MORMON.
Bryan O'Lynn (the Mormon)....Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
After which,
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
Maria (assuming other characters,
with songs and dances)..........
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
HAPPY MAN.
Paddy Murphy..........Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
To commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATER.
Sole Proprietors....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 8, 1860.
The performances will commence with
THE THREE GUARDSMEN.
To be succeeded by
THE PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.
Concluding with STATE SECRETS.

MISS ADELINA PATTI
Will give one
GRAND CONCERT IN SARATOGA
On THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 9,
And in NEWPORT, on TUESDAY, 14th inst.
Under the direction of MAURICE STRAKOSCH.

GOLDSMITH'S STEREOSCOPIC MUSEUM, Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st. A splendid exhibition of the World of Nature and of Art. Open from 9 A. M. to 7 o'clock P. M. Tickets [illegible] 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF [illegible]

[illegible]

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

CONDITION OF THE CITY FINANCES—COUNCILMAN LENT FAVORS A BILL OF PARTICULARS OF THE JAPANESE ENTERTAINMENT—THE CITY DEBT TO BE FUNDED.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening, the following communication was received from the Comptroller:

APPROPRIATIONS.

The amount which remained unexpended Dec. 31, 1859, of appropriations made previous to that date was		$1,171,619 76
Amount of appropriations made in 1860, viz.:		
By ordinance approved Jan. 27, 1860	$5,926,282 36	
Less reduction per ordinance approved July 28, 1860	11,000 60	
Balance	[illegible]	
By ordinance approved July 28, 1860	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

EXPENDITURES.

The amount of payments on account of the above appropriations to July 31, 1860, was	[illegible]
Balance unexpended July 31, 1860	$3,702,901 69

WARRANTS.

The amount of "A" warrants on the Chamberlain, outstanding and unpaid, Dec. 31, 1859	26,226 60
Amount drawn from Jan. 1, 1860, to July 31, 1860	3,472,250 45
Total	$3,498,477 05
Amount of "A" warrants paid and returned by the Chamberlain	3,375,372 85
Leaving unpaid	123,104 20

A considerable number of warrants included in the above account remained in the hands of the Auditor of Accounts at the close of the month, the same not having been called for by the parties entitled thereto.

An account of the receipts and disbursements on account of "Revenue Bonds," "Trust Accounts," and "Special Accounts," is appended to the tabular statement of appropriations and expenditures on "City Account."

The amount of "B" warrants on the Chamberlain outstanding and unpaid Dec. 3, 1859, was	$57,904 85
Amount drawn from Jan. 1, 1860, to Jan. 31, 1860	6,171,417 33
Total	$6,229,322 18
Amount of "B" warrants paid and returned to the Chamberlain	6,194,484 08
Leaving unpaid	$34,838 10

REVENUE BONDS.—The amount of "Revenue Bonds of 1860" issued by the Corporation during the year, was $7,313,750

Of that amount there had been redeemed and canceled previous to Dec. 31, 1859	$2,337,500	
In 1860, to July 31	4,880,950	—7,218,450
Unpaid July 31		$95,300
The amount of Revenue Bonds of 1860 issued to July 31, is		$3,444,900
Total outstanding July 31		$3,540,200

The above bonds are payable as follows:

1860, Aug. 1	$30,600	1860, Dec. 15	$379,900
1860, Aug. 15	64,700	1861, March 15	173,100
1860, Oct. 1	750,000	1861, April 1	727,600
1860, Nov. 1	382,800	1861, April 15	624,400
1860, Nov. 15	206,900		
1860, Dec. 1	260,200	Total	$3,540,200

ASSESSMENT FUND BONDS OF 1864.

The amount of bonds issued in pursuance of the ordinance approved May 7, 1860, for the purpose of supplying in part the deficiency in "Assessment Fund," caused by delay in the collection of assessments confirmed by the Supreme Court for opening, widening and extending streets and avenues, the same bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, from the interest collected upon said assessments, and the principal being redeemable Nov. 1, 1864, $500,000.

STREET IMPROVEMENT FUND BONDS OF 1863.

Of the Bonds authorized by the ordinance approved July 26, 1860, for the purpose of supplying in part the deficiency in the "Street Improvement Fund," caused by delay in the collections of assessments made and levied under the authority of the Corporation for regulating, grading, curb and guttering, flagging and paving streets and avenues, constructing sewers, fencing and filling vacant and sunken lots, and for other purposes, there had been issued the sum of $280,000.

These Bonds are redeemable Nov. 1, 1863, and bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly from the interest collected upon said assessments.

The remainder of the deficiencies in the "Assessment Fund" and "Street Improvement Fund" will be supplied from the proceeds of the proposed "Floating Debt Fund Stock," which will be issued as soon as the ordinance now before the Board of Councilmen shall have been duly approved.

Councilman LENT rose to a question of privilege. He had been misreported in the *Tribune*, as saying he was perfectly satisfied that Mr. LELAND's bill for the Japanese entertainment was correct and ought to be paid. He did not say that. What he did say was, that Mr. LELAND informed him that the bill was correct and the articles were furnished. He had then told Mr. LELAND that "if such was the case the bill ought to be paid." The *Tribune* was not entitled to the credit of his conversion, for some days since a friend had called his attention to an article in the *Evening Post*, the gentlemanly tone of which pleased him much. The conclusion of it was, "We care not what the sum was that you expended for entertaining the Japanese; you did it well, and for the credit of the City of New-York; but give us the bill of particulars." Before that, he had said to certain gentlemen that he had done thus and so for certain motives which he believed were right. But, he said to those gentlemen, and he said now, that his vote would not be recorded again for that appropriation unless a bill of particulars was made up. In this he was borne out by the Alderman from the Seventh, (STARR.) He trusted that there would be no delay; that those who had furnished articles to the City would be paid, and that there should be no unnecessary delay in calling the Committee together, so as to let the public know how the money was expended. He would rather be charged with extravagance or incompetency—anything—rather than be accused of dishonesty.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in a resolution that the floating debt of the City should be funded.

While in the midst of routine business, the Board, upon motion of Councilman VAN TINE, adjourned to Friday, at 5 P. M.

The reason why there was no effort to pass the Japanese appropriation was the determination of Councilman LENT and others to call for the bill of particulars. The initiated say that the bill of particulars will be forthcoming, and that the appropriation of $105,000 will then pass.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

NEW HOUSE OF DETENTION—BILL FOR ROOMS FOR SUPERIOR COURT—ADVERTISING THE NAMES OF CANVASSERS AND INSPECTORS.

The usual number of petitions were presented and referred, and the special order of the day having been called up, viz., the adoption of plans for the erecting a new house of detention for witnesses, the plans submitted by the Committee were adopted.

The bill of Chas. Brown, proprietor of Tammany Hall, amounting to $508 for one month's rent of rooms in Tammany Hall for the Superior Court, brought out two reports—one from the majority in favor of paying the bill, the other from the minority (Mr. BLUNT) adverse to the payment, on the ground that the Judges had no right to hold a Court outside of the Park, and, of course, no right to occupy rooms without that space. A long debate ensued, in which Messrs. PURDY, DUTCHER and BLUNT took the principal part, and which terminated in the report being recommitted.

The resolution to advertise the names of Canvassers and Inspectors brought out Mr. PURDY, who made some additions to the list of papers heretofore mentioned, and which, after a long debate in which the "old War Horse" came near losing his temper, terminated in a reference to a Special Committee, with directions to report at the next meeting the names of six papers in which the names should be inserted. Another long and rambling debate ensued on the motion for an adjournment, which terminated in the adoption of a resolution to meet three weeks from the 7th, viz., the 28th of August. The Board then adjourned.

CROTON DEPARTMENT.

STOPPAGE OF WORK IN FOURTH-AVENUE.

In our report of the meeting of the Board of Councilmen, on Saturday morning, there was noted the passage of a resolution directing the Croton Board to suspend all proceedings in reference to laying the new four-foot iron pipe, from the Receiving to the Distributing Reservoir, through the Fourth-avenue. There was also noted the fact, that in July a resolution was passed through both branches of the Common Council, authorizing the Croton Board to proceed with that work without entering into a contract; and on Monday the work was commenced, when some three hundred men were set at work. Yesterday, however, the Croton Board received a communication from the Mayor's Clerk, acting on which, they at once stopped the work, and discharged the men employed. The history of this operation is one of some interest to tax-payers, and we therefore give the official correspondence which has brought about a result so disastrous to householders and consumers of Croton Water. Before any action was taken by the Croton Board, a letter was addressed to the Mayor with a view to ascertaining his opinions as to the step they proposed to take, and to which the following reply was received:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1860.

To Thomas Stephens, Esq., President Croton Aqueduct Department:

DEAR SIR: I have received a communication from your Board of this date, inquiring whether in the event of proceeding with the work of laying a four feet main pipe to connect the upper and lower reservoirs by days work, under a resolution of the Common Council, there will be any objection on my part to signing warrants for the same. In reply, I should state that no obstacles of the character alluded to will be interposed, in case the Board proceed under the above resolution.

Respectfully, F. WOOD.

It will be seen by the above letter that the secour of the Board, sanctioned by both branches of the Common Council, was approved by the Mayor, but some extraordinary change seems since to have come over the Common Council as well as the Mayor. On Friday night, as has been stated above, a resolution was passed directing a stay of proceedings in the work, but the Croton Board not being bound by any resolution which had not received the fullest official sanction, viz., the votes of both Boards, and the signature of the Mayor, paid no attention to the resolution, and set their men at work on Monday. Yesterday, however, they received the following communication from the Chief Clerk, penned evidently by authority, and in accordance with the *request* therein contained, ordered the work to be stopped, and the men discharged, a proceeding which was received with expressions much more plain than polite.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 7, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I was directed by his Honor the Mayor when he left town on Friday last, that in case the Board of Councilmen should pass a resolution in relation to staying proceedings as to a pipe from the distributing to the receiving reservoir, to request that you stop action in accordance with the expressed will of this branch of the City Government. In pursuance of these directions, I inclose you herewith a certified copy of said resolution.

Yours respectfully,
J. B. AULD, Clerk.

THOS. STEVENS, Esq., President Croton Board.

The above correspondence discloses considerable of inconsistency on the part of the legislative branch of the City Government, and an equal amount of prescience on the part of the executive branch, for while the one repeals their acts without any assignment of cause, the other, which had approved them, shows that he had foreshadowed the repeal of a measure which had before met his approval, and which now for some reason not given, had incurred his disapprobation. Parties most interested will be very apt to inquire into the causes which have produced these remarkable and sudden changes of [illegible]. Two results follow this movement on the part of the authorities. The one is the discharge of three hundred men who had hoped and believed in employment for the summer. The other is the stoppage of one of the most important and necessary works connected with the health and comfort of our citizens.

A CONTRACTOR BACKING OUT.

Mr. Samuel Sneden, who was the lowest bidder for the manufacturing of the seven-feet pipe for the High Bridge, yesterday sent in a letter declining to go on with the work, on the alleged ground of unnecessary delay in the confirmation of the contract. As only thirty days elapsed between the award and the confirmation of the contract, and which can hardly be termed an unnecessary delay, the contractor and his sureties will be held to the strict letter of their obligation.

MORTALITY IN JULY.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR THREE YEARS.

	Total Mortality.	Adults.	Children
July, 1858	2,778	605	1,987
July, 1859	3,418	682	1,736
July, 1860	2,091	734	1,357

The attention of the City Inspector is called to the diminution in the bills of mortality of the month of July, 1860, when compared with those of 1858 and 1859, being 787 less than in 1858, and 327 less than in 1859.

Infantile mortality, as will be seen, has largely diminished, and when compared with the months of July, 1858, shows a decrease of 630, and 379 less than in 1859.

The subjoined meteorological table exhibits the temperature of the atmosphere in these different periods:

Out door, July.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Mean temperature for the month, deg.	72	72	76
Mean temperature of evaporation, deg.	62	63	67
Mean height of barometer, deg.	29.91	29.82	29.77
Days of easterly wind	17	20	20
Days of westerly wind	14	11	11
Days mostly clear	21	19	18
Days mostly cloudy	10	12	13
Inches of rain	4.10	7.00	5.09
Days mostly rainy or stormy	..	3.00	5 00

By the above it appears that the month of July, 1860, was the hottest and dampest, *i. e.*, sultriest for three years; also, with the lowest range of barometer, and the most cloudy days, and days of easterly wind.

The average dew point, 58°, was uncommonly high for this City, showing a proportionably great amount of moisture in the atmosphere.

CYRUS RAMSAY, Registrar of Records.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DEATH OF MRS. GARDINER SPRING.—Mrs. SUSAN SPRING, wife of Rev. Dr. SPRING, the venerable pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, died in this City yesterday morning. Mrs. SPRING was attacked by paralysis some weeks since, and the hope of her recovery had been very slight for several days previous to her decease. She was so low on Saturday last that it was thought doubtful whether Dr. SPRING would preach his semi-centennial discourse. On Sunday morning, however, her symptoms seemed to improve, but only to return with greater violence, until they assumed a fatal aspect at an early hour yesterday morning. Her age was 72 years. The funeral will take place to-morrow (Thursday), at 3 P. M., from the Brick Church in Fifth-avenue. The death of Mrs. SPRING will be a severe blow, not only to her immediate family, but to many whom her charity had befriended.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS ON THE ROAD.—Last evening as Mr. OLMSTED, Chief Engineer of the Central Park, was driving through Carmansville, his horse took fright at some passing object and ran away. Mr. OLMSTED was thrown from his vehicle with great violence, and in consequence sustained a severe fracture of the left leg. He was picked up by some citizens and conveyed home. A Mr. LOVETT, while driving through One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street yesterday afternoon, had his arm broken by being thrown from his wagon.

LIQUOR DEALERS.—The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Liquor Dealers Association was held last evening at the head-quarters in Hester-street, Mr. P. W. ENGS, the President, in the chair. Several new members were admitted, the regular reports were received and disposed of, and the Association resolved to maintain their former position, and take out no licenses. Nothing further of interest was transacted.

MUTINY AND REVOLT.—A serious fracas yesterday occurred on board of the ship *Maria*, outward bound. Two of the crew, colored men, named JAMES LOFLEY and JAKE DICKINSON, got into an altercation with the mate, whom they finally knocked down with a shovel, and attempted to stab with a knife. The provocation for the violence is not stated. They were arrested and brought before United States Commissioner BRIDGHAM, who committed them for trial.

THE BARK KATE.—This vessel and her cargo will soon be appraised by order of the District Court, and the owners stand ready to bond her, when the same cargo will go on board, and Capt. OTTO, who was released on bail, is waiting to take her to the Coast of Africa. She lies in Atlantic Dock.

ANOTHER FLUID LAMP EXPLOSION.—About 10½ o'clock last evening a man named JOHN ARHART, residing at No. 88 Willett-street, was seriously burned in consequence of a fluid lamp, which he was attempting to fill with the wick lighted, having exploded in his hands.

Zouaves Attend.

MEETING OF COMPANY E, NINTH REGIMENT.

An adjourned meeting of Company E, Ninth Regiment, was held at the Armory, No. 481 Broadway, last evening, to discuss the project of organizing a Zouave Company of the Regiment. In the absence of Capt. ATTERBURY, Sergeant FITCH was called to the Chair. Lieut. COPPINGER stated that since the last meeting, a communication had been received from the Governor, through the Adjutant-General, in answer to the application of Company E to be allowed to organize as a Zouave or Light Infantry Company of the Regiment, stating that the plan was approved of by the Commander-in-Chief, but that before it could be carried out, some modification in the Militia Law would be required, which would necessitate an application to the Legislature. At the same time, the Governor thought that the Company should obtain the approval of the Division Board to which they belonged. Lieut. COPPINGER said that the plan had been submitted to the Division Board, by whom, for certain reasons, it was not approved. Nevertheless, he thought their objections might be overcome; and as no organization could be effected until an application was made to the Legislature, all the Company could do would be to go on and drill in the Light Infantry tactics, so that by the time their new organization was effected, they would be in a great measure perfect in the new drill. The plan proposed by some gentlemen, at the last meeting, to organize an independent Company of Zouaves was impracticable, as the law expressly forbids the organization of independent companies. Every Regiment, however, is allowed two flank companies, of which one might be a Light Infantry Company, and the only practicable mode would be to organize Company E into such Light Infantry Company. In conclusion, he offered a resolution that Company E commence drilling immediately in HARDEE's Light Infantry tactics, and that such persons as choose to join them be invited to enroll their names and attend the drills.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and, after enrolling several new names, the meeting adjourned.

Aquatic Festival of the Mendelssohn Union.

MUSIC ON THE MOONLIT WATERS.

The Second Annual Aquatic Festival of the Mendelssohn Union, of this City, occurred on Monday night, and will long be remembered as a pleasant incident by those who were so fortunate as to participate in it. The weather was all that could have been desired. The members of the Association, accompanied by a few selected friends—the aggregate numbers being just sufficient to make the occasion one of unalloyed social pleasure—left the City at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on board the capacious excursion-barge *Baltimore*, Capt. REYNOLDS, in tow of the tug *Seymour*, and visited the Highlands of the Hudson, returning at 2 A. M. The hours glided by as if with winged feet, spent as they were under circumstances so enchanting. The strains of sweet music, ever soothing,—having their influence enhanced in this instance by the adjuncts of soft moonlight, romantic scenery and the hushed solitude of Nature,—seemed to carry the listener above mundane things.

There were many musical notabilities present, and among the selections performed were the "Sail on" chorus, from WALLACE's opera of "Lurline;" the "Ruin of Athens," BEETHOVEN; "War Song and Chorus," EZI; the Infelice from "Ernani;" the Liberty duet from "I Puritani," and ROSSINI's Inflammatus, with chorus—all of which were exquisitely rendered by such *artistes* as Signor and Signora COLETTI, Mesdames BERGE and CHOME, Misses FRANCIS and MERRILL, Messrs. WERNEKE, SEYMOUR, MOULTON, CAMP, and others, equally meritorious. Mr. MORGAN, organist of Grace Church, and Conductor of the Union, directed the vocal exercises, while the accompaniments on a grand piano were performed by Mr. BERGE, the justly-celebrated *maestro* and organist of St. Francis Xavier's Church, in Sixteenth-street. DODWORTH's Cotillion Band furnished music when Terpsichorean oblations were offered.

In addition to the musical entertainment, the Committee of Arrangements also provided another feast of a physical description, which, in kind, was equally a success. The caterer was Mr. GUSTAVUS A. RATS, proprietor of the Philadelphia House, who personally superintended the exercises in his department, and received well-merited approbation.

Local Politics.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT LINCOLN AND HAMLIN CLUB.

This Club held a third meeting, last night, at Metropolitan Hall, the headquarters of the Club, in Prince-street, near Thompson-street. Nearly two hundred persons were present, and thirty-one new members enrolled their names. The Club was permanently organized by the election of the following officers:

President—WM. F. T. CHAPMAN, Eighth Ward.
Vice-Presidents—John Creighton, Ninth Ward, and H. T. Cleveland, Fifteenth Ward.
Treasurer—Thomas S. Gervan, Ninth Ward.
Secretaries—Wm. Patterson, Eighth Ward, and Wm. Carlock, Fifteenth Ward.

The Club was addressed by Messrs. TUCKER, COLLINS and others, and adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION.

The Union Club held a regular weekly meeting last evening, at their Headquarters, Stuyvesant Institute. The audience numbered perhaps one hundred and fifty, who listened with great attention to the remarks of Mr. CHAUNCY SHAFFER and the Hon. DAVIS R. JAQUES, who discoursed on the political topics of the Campaign. The latter dwelt particularly, and to some considerable length, on the alleged iniquitous legislation of the last Legislature.

THE RAILSPLITTERS' BATTALION.

About one week since, the members composing the Railsplitters' Battalion held a meeting for the purpose of perfecting a civic organization, at their headquarters in the Stuyvesant Institute building. They had proceeded so far as to abolish the Constitution under which they had acted up to that time, and adjourned, very much dissatisfied with themselves. The cause of this was the alleged attempt of one faction to rule the other. On Monday night one hundred of those who seceded from the battalion met at Thorp's Hotel for the purpose of organizing a "Wide-Awake" association independent, as they claim, of the Young Men's Republican Union. They temporarily organized, with a Mr. BUNCE as Chairman, and Mr. F. J. TUCKER as Secretary. After recounting their grievances, they appointed a Committee to secure a room for the future drills and meetings of the Wide Awakes, and adjourned to meet on Monday evening next, on the call of the Committee, which Committee was empowered to respectfully invite young men, Republicans, to step forward, join and swell the ranks.

Last evening the balance of the battalion, thirty-four, met at the Stuyvesant Institute, organized with Mr. VAN NORDEN as Chairman, appointed a Committee of three with a Mr. STERLING as Chairman, whose duty it was to report a Constitution in lieu of the one abolished at a previous meeting. Mr. S. at the expiration of an half hour reported a Constitution for an organization to be known as the "Wide Awake Union." This met the objection of a majority of those present who resolved by a vote, to retain their original name of "the Railsplitters Battalion." The balance of the important document, making some important and radical changes, was debated to a considerable length, and the meeting adjourned without adopting a perfect constitution.

It is in contemplation, by the Battalion to have a grand Public Demonstration some time next week.

Staten Island Damages.

SUMMING UP BY THE COUNSEL FOR CLAIMANTS.

Mr. JOHNSON, counsel for the claimants, yesterday summoned up before the Commissioners, and replied at length to the positions of the opposing counsel. He argued that the act of the Legislature clearly provided for an assessment and award of damages accruing from a loss of the claimants' property by fire, in consequence of the burning of the Marine Hospital and other buildings. The term property was undoubtedly intended to embrace all classes of property, both real and personal, and "damages" was intended as a recompense for injuries sustained as specified in the act. In order to make this a recompense in the meaning of the act, it must cover the losses arising from any unwarrantable interference with the rights and property of another, which amounted to an injury. This would embrace the actual value of the property, with interest thereon from the date of its destruction until the award is made and paid. The boatmen's claim for rent was proper, as the destruction of their houses resulted in depriving them of employment, and, as such deprivation was caused by the conflagration of the Hospital establishment, they must be indemnified. The stevedores were entitled to recover on the same principles, as their arrangement with the Health-Officer to do the stevedoring was broken up by the same causes; and the workhouse dock was specially assigned for their use. The claim of Dr. WALLER for rent was also good, as well as that of Dr. THOMPSON, who was expressly required by law to reside within the Quarantine inclosure; he was employed for two years, and had a lease of the house for that period; this house was destroyed, and Dr. THOMPSON thus sustained damages which he had an unquestioned right to recover. As a rule the claimants should be allowed the full value of the property at the time of the fire, with interest from the date of the destruction of the property. For the injured property, the difference in its value should be allowed, which, in some cases, was sufficiently indicated by the cost of repairs; in others it had to be established by the uncontradicted statement of witnesses. Interest should also be allowed on the damages to the property saved, and, if the property was destroyed by a mob, the claimant was entitled to recover as though the property was burned; it should also cover the expenses of cartage and assistance while making provision for the family on the night of fire, with interest.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATHS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES.

Frances Hayes, a woman living on board the barge *George E. Frank*, lying at the foot of Perry-street, accidentally fell overboard on Monday night and was drowned. Her body was subsequently recovered, and Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon it.... John Smith, an Englishman, 60 years of age, died on Monday at the New-York Hospital, in consequence of injuries received a few days since by falling on the sidewalk in Ninth-avenue, at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street. An inquest was held on the body by Coroner O'KEEFE.... Hugh Gillen, an Irishman, 40 years of age, attempted to commit suicide on Monday afternoon by cutting his throat. He did not accomplish his purpose in that manner, but afterwards threw himself from a fourth-story window of his residence, No. 472 Fourth-street, and was instantly killed. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

Police Reports.

AN IRRUPTION OF ROWDIES.

On Sunday last a party of about one thousand Germans made an excursion to Staten Island on the steamer *Mercury* and barge *L. R. Mellen*, and, on their return to the City, landed at the foot of Harrison-street. After the company had disbursed Mr. A. Berger, the caterer of the occasion, undertook to remove his crockery and so much of the wine and provisions as had not been disposed of, when a number of ruffians came on board the barge and created a disturbance by helping themselves freely to everything they wanted. Mr. Berger and his assistants having remonstrated, were so badly beaten for their temerity that they had to fly from the barge, leaving it in full possession of the rowdies, who subsequently destroyed nearly everything. The police of the Fifth Ward were notified of the affair, but, it is said, refused to act in the matter, consequently Mr. Berger, yesterday, related his grievances to the General-Superintendent, who has promised to investigate the alleged dereliction of duty on the part of the Police.

A CONTEMPTIBLE SWINDLER.

Justice STEERS yesterday committed for examination a man giving the name of Henry W. Stevens, who was apprehended at the instance of Dr. Lighthill, residing at No. 34 St. Mark's-place, on a charge of having defrauded him of one cent. It is alleged that Stevens recently called at the doctor's office and handed him a letter, for which he charged the sum in question as postage. The missive read as follows: "Dr. Lighthill, Sir: There is a balance in a certain house in this city in your favor. Do you wish me to assist you to collect it? If so, address me at No. 618 Broadway. Henry W. Stevens. August 1, 1860." Dr. Lighthill having found out that he had been made the victim of a swindler, took measures to secure his apprehension, and it transpired subsequently that the accused had been carrying on similar fraudulent transactions for a long time, the letters being written solely for the purpose of collecting the postage.

EJECTMENT OF UNDESIRABLE NEIGHBORS.

A few months ago, the house No. 35 East Twenty-fourth-street was rented by a woman known as Miss Frank Vezie, and is alleged to have ever since been the resort of improper characters, although externally very little evidence of such being the case had been apparent. The reputable people, however, who reside in the contiguous houses felt greatly scandalized at the conduct of the occupants of the premises in question, and late on Monday night, at their request, Miss Vezie and five other persons were arrested by a police force under Capt. Cameron, of the Eighteenth Ward, and taken before Justice Quackenbush. The proprietress was required to furnish $500 bail to answer a charge of keeping a disorderly house, and the other prisoners were detained as witnesses. The proceedings attending the arrests astonished persons living in the vicinity, who did not suspect that they had neighbors under police surveillance.

A DISHONEST POLICEMAN.

John Reid, a policeman detailed for duty at the Jefferson Market Police Court, was yesterday made the subject of a complaint for false imprisonment on the part of Wm. States, a white-washer and house-cleaner. States alleged that on the 26th of last April he was arrested by Reid on a charge of assault and battery, but was subsequently released on payment of $10 to his custodian, who promised to have the matter settled for that amount. On the 1st of August, however, Reid again arrested States on the same charge, and gave such testimony before the Court of Special Sessions as to secure the conviction of the complainant and his imprisonment in the City Prison for three days. Upon his release he instituted the present proceedings against Reid, laying his damages at $500. The summons for the defendant's appearance to answer was served upon him yesterday.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY AGENT.

George Godfrey, driver for the Manhattan Express Company, was arrested on Monday night on a charge of having forged the name of Mrs. E. Collins, of No. 36 Amity-street, to a receipt for a package containing $39. It is alleged that the accused appropriated the sum in question which he had been entrusted to deliver to Mrs. Collins, to his own use, and after having forged the lady's name to a receipt, returned the document to the office of the Company and represented that he had duly delivered the package. Justice CONNOLLY committed the prisoner for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

King's County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held last evening, President CASWELL in the Chair. A communication was received from the keeper of the Penitentiary, notifying the Board that nine prisoners made their escape on Monday, about noon, and giving the names of the Deputy-keepers on duty at that time. It appears by the keeper's statement, that some sixty prisoners were sent to work on the Lunatic Asylum Extension, under the care of five Deputy-keepers, and at about noon, nine of the prisoners made a break for the woods, and succeeded in making their escape. The matter was referred to the Penitentiary Committee for investigation. A resolution was called from the table, reducing the pay of the Sheriff for feeding prisoners in the County jail, from 25 cents to 20 cents per day each; also, another resolution directing that a prisoner must be kept in the jail 24 hours before the Sheriff could claim pay for one day's board. It was stated that during the last four months 543 persons had been committed by the Sheriff, and that on each prisoner he had received pay for one day more than the prisoners had remained in the jail, and that it was a very common practice for the Courts to sentence men to imprisonment for one day, and that in all such cases the prisoner was locked up and immediately thereafter discharged, and for this service the fee has been $1 for each prisoner. The resolution reducing the *per diem* pay to 20 cents was adopted; to take effect on the 1st of September next, and the last resolution was lost.

The following was received from the County Treasurer and placed on file.

Statement of the deficiency and surplus of the several Wards in the City of Brooklyn and Towns in the County, of taxes and arrears for the year 1859:

Wards.	Am't. of Taxes Charged.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
1	$35,299 80		$191 46
2	25,457 36	$2,789 4	—
3	60,619 15	4,448 56	—
4	30,397 06	2,362 81	—
5	15,243 30	—	799 77
6	51,383 23	—	3 957 16
7	26,723 81	—	5 046 52
8	19,8 1 69	—	2,662 91
9	27,500 80	—	2,139 43
10	49,498 68	—	4,864 84
11	52,914 64	1,661 57	—
12	21,095 75	—	13,221 06
13	16,124 28	—	13,111 89
14	40,118 43	—	3,388 59
15	18 572 46	—	7,058 05
16	6,398 67	—	646 56
17	9,411 97	—	860 00
	11,578 69	—	—
18	8,809 77	1,564 62	—
19	17,180 18	—	1,785 18
	$544,015 44	$13,846 97	$66,873 42
TOWNS.			
Flatlands	3,887 51	1 17	—
N. Utrecht	10,124 24	2 2 95	—
Gravesend	3,610 44	32 54	—
Flatbush	9,007 41	8 10	—
New Lots	5,106 79		149 94
Total	$575,751 83	$14,100 83	$67,023 36

Statement of all the Bonds and Mortgages, and other Securities and Moneys received and held by the County Treasurer, July 31, 1860.

In the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company	$49,641 11
In the Bank of Brooklyn	7,215 58
In the Central Bank	1,762 10
In the Atlantic Bank	631 18
In the Savings Bank	1,359 11
In the Williamsburgh Savings Bank	203 38
In the Manhattan Company, New-York	159 59
Invested in Bonds and Mortgages	75,317 51
Total	$136,489 96

A resolution was adopted, appropriating $50 for the Library in the Lunatic Asylum.

The Board, after transacting some business of no general interest, adjourned to the first Monday in September next.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—NEW TERMINUS.—The arrangements for accommodating the business and traffic of the Long Island Railroad, at the new terminus at Hunter's Point, are progressing under the direction of the Company, and will shortly be completed. An engine-house has been erected, with the necessary time tables and other attachments. A large dépôt building, about 800 feet long, intended for the use of passengers, for freight accommodations and offices, is also nearly completed. The frame is constructed of heavy timber, and the whole is covered with slate to render the roof fireproof. Excavations in front of the wharf, on the same pier with the landing of the Thirty-fourth-street ferry, have secured the required depth of water for vessels calling to land and receive freight. At the end of the pier there is a natural depth of about fifteen feet. The work on the railroad is also progressing. A large portion of the grade is completed from Jamaica to Hunter's Point. A large force of men is engaged on the road, which will be finished this month. The iron for the rails is nearly all delivered, and the ties have been distributed along the road at different points. The laying of the track will have been commenced in about ten days, at three different places, viz., Jamaica, Hunter's Point and Winfield. It will require about thirty days' time for the completion of the works, so that the cars will probably be running by the latter part of September. Already considerable activity is apparent about the new terminus, in anticipation of the business which will spring up when the change occurs. A handsome building of brick and stone is going up on the opposite side of Newtown Creek, for the glass manufactory already in operation there. Lumber, lime and cement dépôts have also been established, to supply building materials on the spot, and hotels and boarding houses are in progress of erection.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board was held last evening. President SMITH called the attention of the Board to the Act of the Legislature passed April, 1860, requiring that no child who has not been vaccinated shall be admitted to the Public Schools. A special Committee, consisting of Messrs. THORNE, BRAINARD and LAMBERT, was appointed to report what action is necessary to comply with the requirements of the law. The Janitor of Public School No. 18 made an application for an increase of salary. His communication was referred to the local Committee of that School. A remonstrance signed by several citizens was received against removing school-house No. 11, which was referred to the Local Committee. The Ridgewood water was directed to be introduced in several of the school-houses, and a number were ordered repaired, when the Board adjourned until the first Tuesday in September.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board of Aldermen remained in session Monday night until past 12 o'clock, when they adjourned to September 10. During the session the following salaries were increased: Corporation Attorney, from $1,800 to $2,300; Comptroller, from $2,000 to $2,500; Collector of Taxes, from $2,000 to $3,000; Corporation Counselor, from $3,000 to $3,500; Auditor, from $1,500 to $2,000; Street Commissioner, from $2,000 to $2,500; Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, from $1,500 to $2,500; City Clerk, from $2,000 to $2,500; Health Officer, from $750 to $1,500. During the recess of the Common Council the public offices of the city will be closed at 12 o'clock M. each day.

ACCIDENTS.—ANDREW KENNY, of No. 129 Butler-street, in jumping from a car on Atlantic-street, on Monday night, so injured his spine that he died during the night.... A boy named SAMUEL PAGE fell from a house at the corner of Union and Powers-street, yesterday, and was fatally injured.... Mr. CHAS. TEALE, of Bridge-street, had one of his arms broken yesterday while at work on a building in Montague-street, by a beam falling upon him.

New-Jersey.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN HOBOKEN.—A meeting of the Republican citizens of Hoboken was held last evening, at Harmonia Hotel, in Hudson-street, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Electoral Convention, and also for the purpose of organizing a Campaign Club. Mr. CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN was chosen Chairman, and H. H. WOOLSEY, Secretary. The following-named gentlemen were elected delegates to the State Convention, which is to be held at Trenton, on Wednesday, the 8th inst.

First Ward—L. J. BRIDGEMAN, ANDREW MOUNT and P. M. REYNOLDS.
Second Ward—B. H. BALDWIN and JOHN WALKER.
Third Ward—JOHN LEWIS and EDWIN SNEDIKER.

A Committee appointed for the purpose, reported the following-named gentlemen for permanent officers of the Association, who were elected. President, ANDREW MOUNT. Vice-President, A. H. Baldwin. Secretary, H. H. Woolsey. Treasurer, Robert Hawkins. Finance Committee, Silas H. Jessup, S. S. Plummer, Wm. C. Harp, Charles Chamberlain, Lewis Huesman, and Charles Nestler. Printing Committee, Peter M. Reynolds and John Linsey. Committee on Speakers, O. J. Olmstead, F. B. Carpenter and Robert Irwin. After the routine business several stirring speeches were made, and the gentlemen present expressed a determination to do all in their power for the election of Lincoln and Hamlin. The Club decided to hold their regular meeting at the Harmonia Hotel on every Monday night.

QUARTERLY REPORTS.—At the regular meeting of the Jersey City Common Council last evening, the quarterly reports from the heads of several departments were received and ordered on file. Chief of Police MARINUS reports that for the three months ending 31st of July, the whole number of arrests were 519. Of these, 158 were for drunkenness; 144 for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; 31, larceny; 43, assault and battery; 10, assault; 4, threatening life; 4, wife beaters; 31, fighting; 2, counterfeiting; 19, disorderly, and 2 for attempting to kill. The nativities were as follows: Born in the United States, 85; England, 38; Scotland, 25; Ireland, 328; Germany, 20; France, 5; unknown, 3. Mr. WHERLEY Overseer of the Poor, reports that on the 1st of May there were 94 inmates in the Almshouse; of which 48 were adults. There were admitted for the quarter ending July 31, 29; discharged 52 and 1 death; remaining, 70. In the Out-door Poor Department, 59 adults and 120 children have been relieved, with groceries and provisions, at an expense of $212.

ACCIDENT AT THE JERSEY CITY DEPOT.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock on Monday evening JOHN STRATFORD, who has been employed as a night switchman at the old Dépôt in Jersey City, while engaged in attaching a rope to a train of cars, in order to move it ahead, had one of his legs fractured by being caught between the rope and car as the locomotive was started. Had the rope not parted, both of his legs would probably have been crushed.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Cricket.

THE GREAT MATCH BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA—UNITED STATES VICTORIOUS BY FIVE WICKETS.

This match was resumed on the cricket-ground at Fox Hill, Hoboken, on Tuesday morning about 11 o'clock, and by 4½ in the afternoon it terminated in favor of the United States, they still having four men to send in when the necessary runs had been got. Everything looked very bright, the borders of the ground containing about five hundred spectators, shielding themselves from the burning sun under tents, umbrellas, and such other means of shelter as they could find. Among these lookers on were a goodly number of ladies, who seemed on both days of the match to view it with great interest. The New-York Club, however, on whose ground the match took place, and who had charge of the arrangements showed an entire disregard of the courtesies usually extended to the members of the Press, not only offering no facilities for obtaining information, but, in the person of their scorer, offering obstructions. The possession of the correct score is due entirely to the kindness of the scorer for the Canada Eleven.

H. Phillips, who was in at sunset on the previous evening, was joined by Hardinge, and for a long time both batters scored very steadily, running out the hits and byes with great good judgment and success. Not a chance was lost while these two were in together, the risks in some cases being very great, but their daring bringing success. When 72 had been placed on the register, Phillips poked a ball up between "mid-on" and short leg, and was caught by Harry Wright, who proved a most efficient substitute for Sadler. Foudrinier then joined Hardinge, and more close running was the order of the day. This in the end resulted fatally to both, as they were run out, Hardinge on one of his own calling, and Foudrinier by a ball well passed in by the bowler, Barclay. Their scores were got by very good cricketing, as was Pattison's 15, the last player seeing several batsmen in and out before a shooter from Barclay found its way to his stumps. This innings occupied a much longer time than was expected, and when it ended 104 runs had been scored, of which 16 were byes and leg byes, most of which were well stolen. The United States fielding in this innings was quite as good as in the first, Newhall taking his usual place at long stop and with good effect. Barclay, Wilby and Sharp were very active in their respective positions. Higham missed several good chances of stumping out, H. Phillips alone going out of his ground, and coming back quite leisurely no less than three or four times. His inefficiency at this point was in perfect contrast to the splendid performance of Pattison at the same post on behalf of the Canadians.

The termination of this innings left 94 for the United States to work off in order to win, and this they did with the loss of five wickets—the bowling, and, in some respects, the fielding of the Canadians being greatly inferior to their display in the first innings; hence the large scores. Sharp's 22 comprised three good leg hits for three each, a fine cut for two, and off and leg hits for singles. Howe was badly missed by Hardinge when he had scored but three singles, and afterwards made a splendid square-leg hit for five, three off hits for two each, and singles amounting to 18. Kephardt played too late at a fine ball from Sharpe, and did not stay for another, while Barclay was finally caught at the wicket by Pattison from Parsons. Newhall's 27 was loudly applauded, and contained two cuts for three each, three drives for three each, a cut for two, two drives for twos, and cuts and leg hits for singles. Sams and Vernoli made the final runs, the finishing-stroke being a wide from Hardinge, which went for two. Ryckert, Foudrinier and T. Phillips showed some improvement on their already fine play of the first innings, while Daly and Hardinge fell off somewhat, as did H. Phillips. Sharpe's play in the slips was very good, he making some very difficult stops there. The following is the complete score:

CANADA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
T. D. Phillips c. Kephardt b. Sadler	0	b. Hallis	0
H. Phillips c. Hallis b. Sadler	14	c. H. Wright, b. Hallis	15
Ryckert b. Sadler	1	l. b. w. b. Kephardt	0
Parsons b. Sadler	7	c. Sharp, b. Sams	19
Daly b. Hallis	14	b. Sams	2
Hardinge, run out	9	run out	13
Farmer b. Sadler	13	b. Barclay	9
Pattison b. Sadler	0	b. Barclay	15
Foudrinier b. Hallis	13	run out	9
Sharp, not out	1	b. Hallis	7
Starling, run out	2	not out	0
Byes, 10; leg-byes, 2	12	Byes, 8; l. byes, 8; w., 7	23
Total	86	Total	104

UNITED STATES.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Sharpe, run out	0	l. b w. b. Hardinge	22
Vernoli b. Parsons	22	not out	1
Wilby b. Parsons	0		
Sadler c. Foudrinier b. Hardinge	14		
Sams b. Hardinge	5	not out	4
Newhall b. Hardinge	11	c. T. Philips b. Hardinge	27
Barclay c. T. Phillips b. Hardinge	5	c. Pattison b. Parsons	2
Kephardt, run out	5	b. Sharpe	0
Higham b. Parsons	0		
Hallis, not out	8		
Howe b. Hardinge	17	b. Sharpe	18
Byes, 3; leg-byes, 4; wides 3; no ball, 1	10	Wides, 13; byes, 6; leg-bye, 1	20
Total	97	Totals	94

ANALYSIS OF THE UNITED STATES BOWLING.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
First Innings.					
Hallis	84	29	8	2	—
Sadler	83	55	5	6	—
Second Innings.					
Hallis	119	36	11	3	3
Sadler	40	18	3	0	—
Barclay	18	3	2	2	1
Sams	44	13	1	2	—
Kephardt	51	11	6	1	3

ANALYSIS OF THE CANADIAN BOWLING.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
First Innings.					
Hardinge	102	43	6	5	1
Parsons	103	44	8	3	2
Second Innings.					
Hardinge	60	25	3	2	8
Parsons	76	24	5	1	—
G Sharpe	50	23	3	2	2
Daly	6	2	0	—	3

ST. GEORGE VERSUS MONTREAL—AMERICANS AND ENGLISHMEN VERSUS CANADIANS.

The most interesting international Cricket match of the week will be commenced on the St. George's Cricket ground, to-morrow. Several American members of the Club, some of those who played against Canada in the late match, will play for St. George, who will bring all their strength into the contest. The Montreal party are also very strong, as several who played against the All England Eleven will play on their side; Mr. Vernon, of Philadelphia, who played so finely in the late match, will play for Montreal, in place of one of the absent Canadians. No professionals played for the Canadians in the late match, nor will any play in this one for Montreal.

Base Ball.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The game of base ball between the Enterprise, of Brooklyn, and Poughkeepsie, of this city, resulted in a victory for the Enterprise by a score of 18 to 14, the closest game of the season.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S Museum continues to be the centre of attraction to all lovers of amusement. See what the poet says of one of his novelties:

THE ALBINOS.

How soft the snow-white hair,
Unbleached by age or care,
Resting on shoulders fair
As drifted snow.

The cuticle, how thin,
Through the transparent skin,
We see the blood within
In veinlets flow.

Under the brows that think,
The eyes that flash and blink,
Are round and full, and pink,
As Cupid's lip.

The busts are mounds of snow,
That never chill the glow—
Of hearts that beat below
In fel-low-ship.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO SUCCEED.—First, ascertain whether or not you are adapted to the place you desire to fill, by having your head examined, your character written out in full. You may then go about your task with some hope of success. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, makes examinations and gives charts with full written descriptions of character, capabilities, fitness for particular pursuits, etc. Try it.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Photographs, of all sizes and styles, of the Japanese Embassy, for sale at

BRADY'S GALLERY,
No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY,
No. 707 Broadway.
PHOTOGRAPHS, IVORYTYPES, MINIATURES IN OIL, AND DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

Within the last fortnight 5,000 boxes of HOLLOWAY'S Pills have been retailed to persons suffering from Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints. Their action on these disorders is immediate and positive, and they never fail of effecting a decided and radical cure.

REYNARD & Co.,
PATENT HOUSEKEEPER'S RIFLE, INFALLIBLE INSECT POWDER, AND VERMIN DESTROYER.

The only truly reliable article to exterminate Bedbugs, Croton-bugs, Moths, Garden Insects, Rats and Mice. Principal Dépôt, No. 167 Broadway. Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Young men can learn in what pursuit they can best succeed, and parents how to train their children for usefulness, success and happiness, by obtaining Phrenological Examination, from FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 7—1 P. M.

FLOUR firm; demand moderate. WHEAT at firmer rates at the close, and in fair demand; sales 16,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, in part to arrive, at $1 03@$1 04; 40,000 bushels new Red Ohio and Indiana at $1 10@$1 11; 4,000 bushels choice new White Ohio, in lots, at $1 15. CORN dull and drooping; sales yesterday afternoon, 42,000 bushels, at 50c.; this morning 8,000 bush do. at 50c.; 7,000 bushels, out of condition, at 48c. Oats nominal at 30c.@31c. Canal Freights steady. *Imports*—4,400 bbls. Flour; 55,000 bushels Wheat; 55,000 bushels Corn; 6,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—31,000 bushels Wheat; 130,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, August 7.

FLOUR firm at $5 50@$5 75 for Superfine. WHEAT active and advancing; White $1 45@$1 50; Red $1 21@$1 31. CORN scarce and wanted, at 72c. OATS better. WHISKY firm.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

FLOUR firm and quiet; New-Howard-street and Ohio $5 62½; City Mills $5 62½@$5 75. WHEAT steady; red $1 25@$1 35; white $1 35@$1 60. CORN firm; yellow 70c.@73c.; white 80c.@85c. PROVISIONS quiet, steady and unchanged. WHISKY firm, at 21c.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Matanzas, *vid* Cuba, by the steamer *Matanzas*, will close to-day at 1½ o'clock.

The mails for California, Oregon, New-Granada, the Sandwich Islands and the South Pacific, by the *Northern Light*, will close on Saturday at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 03	Sun sets	7 09	Moon rises	9 52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	11 36	Gov. Island	12 25	Hell Gate	1 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Florida, Crowell, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships E. G. Barney, Barney, Bordeaux, ——; Mercury, French, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Brookline, Jump, Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.

Brigs James Park, Park, Elizabethport, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Col. W. Coggins, Haskell, Matanzas, C. & E. J. Peters; Alpha, (Br.,) Holmes, Antigua, D. R. De Wolff; S. T. Knight, Park, Elizabethport, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schooners J. A. Bayard, O'Neil, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; Myrtle, Tuttle, Richmond, C. H. Pierson & Co.; Vienna, (Br.,) Colson, St. Stephens, G. Boardman; Peerless, Doe, Bermuda, McCall & Fritz; A. Kelly, Kelly, Portland, Post & Small; Havelock, (Br.,) Read, St. John, P. I. Nevius & Son; New York, Sweeney, Naugasaki, Japan, Wells & Emanuel; John and Mary, Cann, Manzanilla, Brett, Son & Co.; M. E. Pearson, Hadsdon, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; M. Stedman, Goodall, Fernandina, ——; Bloomfield, Wheeler, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; Ocean Wave, Lockhart, Windsor, D. R. De Wolff; E. Kidder, Harksen, Wilmington, D. C. Murray.

Arrived.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Sunday, 9:30 P. M., 45 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship, from New-York, bd. to Savannah.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Parkersburgh, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Kennebec, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. and passengers to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Kitty Floyd, Dearborn, Liverpool June 24, with mdse. to Trask & Dearborn. Came out the North Channel. Had W. S. W. to W. N. W. winds to the Banks, since then light winds and calms. July 28, on Banquereau Bank, spoke fishing-schrs. Elizabeth, half full, Samuel, with 25,000 fish, and Linnett, all well. Aug. 2, lat. 40 40, lon. 68 25, saw steamships Africa and Fulton, hence for Liverpool. 3d, lat. 40 30, lon. 69, saw steamship Jura, hence for Liverpool. 5th, Block Island bearing N. 26 miles, took pilot from boat Edwin Forrest, No. 14.

Ship Time, (of Boston,) Whitman, Bremen 59 ds., with mdse. to Benner & Deake. Had heavy westerly winds, with much fog during the passage.

Bark Edmund Dwight, (of Boston,) Nickerson, Charleston 7 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Barkentine Matagorda, Duell, Boston 3 ds., in ballast, to master.

Brig Atlantic, (of New-Haven,) Merrill, Barbados, via Long Island Sound, 14 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Faustina, (of Stockton, Me.,) Berry, Trinidad, Cuba, 22 ds., with sugar to Bancroft & Co. Came to this port for orders.

Brig C. and A. Bird, Stetson, Hartford 2 ds., in ballast, to master.

Brig Nyassa, (Br.,) Campbell, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Salma, (Br.,) Crow, Port Morris, in ballast, to master.

Brig R. C. Dyer, (of Belfast,) Turner, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig A. Bradshaw, Fish, Cienfuegos 13 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Peter I. Nevius, (Br.,) Cole, Hillsboro, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Dwight Davidson, (of New-Haven,) Hetcham, Eleuthera 8 ds., with pineapples to J. R. Bacon. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Eureka, (of Portland,) Croston, Malaga June 30, passed Gibraltar July 1, with fruit, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters. Had light easterly weather the entire passage.

Schr. Geo. Dummer, Jr., Chambers, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Albert Dexter, Chase, Boston, with mdse. for Albany.

Schr. St. Lucar, Adams, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to master.

Schr. J. L. Snow, Conary, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to master.

Schr. Actor, Howard, Hertford, N. C., 5 ds., with grain to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Persia, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Banquet, Newler, Virginia 3 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. Passport, Hawkins, Matagorda Bay, Texas 22 ds., with cotton, hides, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Crenshaw, Morse, Richmond 3 ds., with flour and tobacco to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. T. Benedict, Goldsmith, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. Patron, Blunt, North Carolina 9 ds., with wheat to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Yankee Doodle, Van Cleef, Alexandria 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. Mary Emma, Hulse, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to P. A. Ellis.

Schr. Louisa Russ, Squires, Virginia 4 ds., wood.

Schr. E. A. Hearn, Smith, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. James H. Hoyt, Lyon, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

BELOW—Ship Cairo, Wooster, Browershaven June 12.

SAILED—Steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk. Ships Cynosure, for New Orleans; David Stuart, for ——.

WIND—During the day, S. to S. S. W.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 7, sunset.—Two ships outside the Bar bound in; no signals. Wind fresh, S. Weather clear. Ship David Stewart cld. the Bar at 5 P. M., bound out.

HIGHLANDS, Aug. 7, sunset.—Two ships outside the Bar, no signs, bound in. No other vessels in sight. Wind light, S. Weather clear.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Arr. steamer Phineas Sprague, Matthews, from Philadelphia; brigs Shiboleth, Merton, from Cape Haytien; Uranus, Chirret, from Aux Cayes; schr. Mexican Eagle, Cain, from Remedios. Below, bark S. D. Ryerson, Shields. Passed Highland Light, ship Sunderland, from New-York for St Johns; steamer Massachusetts, from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 7.—The steamship Nashville, Murray, from New-York, arr. here at 1 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon.

Spoken, &c.

N. P. James—schr., from Newcastle for Providence, July 8, lat. 35 47, lon. 33 44.

T. J. Roger—ship, from Sunderland for New-Haven, was signalized Aug. —, lat. 40 47, lon. 57 22.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FAMILY MARKET FOR SALE.—THE ENtire first floor and basement, 30x75 feet, on the northeast corner of Broadway and 32d-st., known as the Perrin Market, under a lease at a very low rate for two years from 1st May, 1860. The premises are perfectly fitted up, having marble-top stalls, marble-top meat and fish stands, oyster box, refrigerator, patent ice-house, wooden awnings, office desk, &c., &c. Also, horse, wagon, carts, sleigh, harness, baskets, &c., &c., together with the book accounts and good-will of the business, being the entire copartnership interest, which is offered for sale to reliable parties on favorable terms. The list of customers is unsurpassed for wealth and respectability, insuring a large and profitable business when properly attended to. Apply to J. H., Box No. 133 Post-office.

HUNTRESS: CHOLERA BANKS.—THE steamer HUNTRESS, Capt. J. DUVALL, will make an Excursion to the above Banks on FRIDAY MORNING, Aug. 10, 1860, leaving Jackson-st. at 5½ o'clock; Peck-slip, at 6 o'clock; Spring-st., North River, at 6½ o'clock; Pier No. 4, North River, at 7 o'clock precisely. Bait, lines and refreshments to be had on board. Fare, $1.
WALTER D. C. BOGGS,
JOSEPH DUVALL.

A S CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a Protestant young woman, who has got a good plain education as children's nurse and seamstress; embroiders well; would take charge of an infant or an invalid lady, or make herself useful in a good family; good City reference given. Call at No. 80 West 20th-st., in the rear.

GRAND CRICKET MATCH—ST. GEORGE vs. MONTREAL.—The annual return match between the above Cricket Clubs will be played on the new cricket ground, Elysian Fields, Hoboken, on Thursday and Friday, Aug. 9 and 10, commencing at 10 o'clock each day.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—The advertiser wishes to hire a furnished house from October. A situation on Brooklyn Heights preferred. Address F. L. W., Box No. 3,409 New-York Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH $1,000 TO $1,200, in a good paying business. Store in the Bowery, with work shops. Address J. B., Box No. 1?? Times Office.

C. PATCH & CO., SEWING MACHINE NEEdles and Trimmings of every description, wholesale and retail. H. E. WELTON & Co., Agts. 4?? B'way.